THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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Constitution and Sun.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MAY 7, 1874.

ATLANTA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Candy and Cracker Manufacturer.
G. W. JACK, WHITEHALL STREET.

Wholesale Hardware.
McNAUGHT & SCRUTCHINS. WHITEHALL ST.

Produce and Commission Merchant.
R. J. GRIFFIN, No. 38 DECATUR STREET. Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry and Butter.

Commission Merchants and Grocers.
McDANIEL & GILBRATH, 117 WHITEHALL ST.

Manufacturer of Burial Cases.
M. CARGILE, NO. 9 IVY STREET.

Business University.
B. F. MOORE, PRESIDENT, cor. BROAD and ALA

Liquors, Champagne Cider, &c.
T. F. GRADY, 33 ALABAMA ST., Near Ga. Depot

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
F. M. RICHARDSON, 88 WHITEHALL STREET.

Clothing.
W. B. LOWE & CO., WHITEHALL STREET.

Merchant Tailoring.
DIERMAN, No. 4 Peachtree st., Imported goods only.

Family Groceries.
C. R. BRUMBY, 93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Meat Market and Dairy.
H. C. SAWTELL, 103 WHITEHALL STREET.

Jeweler and Agent for Arundel Spectacles
ER LAWSHE, WHITEHALL STREET.

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.
WALKER & BOYD, NO. 8 Wall St., in Kimball House.

Photographs.
SMITH & MOTES, 33 WHITEHALL STREET.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
W. G. KNOX, NO. 30 WHITEHALL STREET.

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CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., 66 and 68 Whitehall street.

Oils and Fine Groceries.
JNO. T. HAGAN & CO., 114 WHITEHALL STREET.

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J. J. FORD, CORNER PRYOR and LINE STREETS.

Dye House.
JAMES LOCHREY. Hunter Street.

Restaurant.
THOMPSON'S, JAMES BANK BLOCK.

NOON TELEGRAMS.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN INDIANAPOLIS.

THE BROOKE-BAXTER WAR.

A CHILD DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—The municipal election to-day was one of the most hotly contested ever held in the city, and the vote the heaviest ever polled, resulting in victory for the Democrats and temperance party. The Democrats elected nine out of thirteen councilmen, the council standing Democrats 16 and Republicans 10. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was also elected. This is the first time in eighteen years that this city has been under Democratic control. The temperance ticket was elected at Jeffersonville, Peru, Munice, Waterloo, Anderson, Wabash, New Albany, Franklin, Angelo, Madison and Crawfordsville.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—The river has fallen two inches. A steady fall is hoped.

NEW YORK, May 6.—In a game of base ball, the Athletics scored 24, the Baltimores 3.

LITTLE ROCK, May 6.—Baxter's officers refuse to obey the *habeas corpus* for the Supreme Court Judges on the ground that Pulaski is under martial law. Baxter has ordered a duplicate of the State seal which the Brookites captured from the express office. A general military air prevails.

MADRID, May 6.—It is asserted that General Elio has arrested four Carlist brigadiers for treason.

It is also said that Don Carlos will shortly issue a new proclamation to his troops.

General Manuel Concha has been appointed General in-Chief of the Republican army of the North.

During the bombardment of Bilbao by the Carlists 150 citizens were killed and wounded by shells which fell in the city.

LONDON, May 6.—The Banking Association has appointed Mr. Tyler, one of the officials of the Board of Trade, to examine into the condition and prospects of the Erie Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A child bitten by a dog six months ago, died to-day of hydrophobia.

PARIS, May 6.—Chas. Jean Lucius French, political economist, is dead.

UTICA, N. Y., May 6.—Major Theodore H. Schenck, of the Utica Herald, died last night from asphyxia.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Sherman from the Finance Committee, has reported a new finance bill.

FARTHER POINT, May 6.—The steamship Circassian at this place, from Liverpool reports that on the first of May she encountered the steamship Linda from Liverpool, on fire, and took off the crew in longitude 42 degrees west.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton dull; sales 250 bales; uplands 17 3-4; Orleans 18 1-8

Cotton sales for future delivery opened as follows: May, 17 1-8a17 5-32; June, 17 1-2a17 17-32; July, 17 29-32; August, 18 1-4; October 17 23-32; November 17 5-8.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Pork firm; mess $17 12a17 25. Turpentine firm at 41. Rosin steady at $2 70a2 75 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks active, feverish and lower. Money 4 Gold 12. Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 91. Governments active but a little off State bonds quiet and nominal.

Arrived—Westphalia.

Arrived out Mary A. Marshall, Olaf W. S. Jordan, Helen M. Rowley, Lady Russell, Maine, Italy, Spain.

PARIS, May 6—Rentes 59f 6a7½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 6, noon—Cotton steady; uplands 8 1-4a8 3-8; Orleans 8 3-8a8 1-2; sales 12,000 bales, including, 2,000 for speculation and export; sales of uplands nothing below good ordinary, shipped in June or July 8 3-8; do. nothing below low middlings, deliverable in July and August 8 1-2.

2.30 P. M.—Cotton—sales of American 7,800; uplands nothing below low good ordinary shipped April 8 3-8, do. shipped April or May 8 3-8.

Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 92s.

LONDON, May 6.—American securities—small sales and unchanged. Street discount 3-16 below bank.

DIRECT TRADE.

Productions, Imports and Exports of the South and West.

Important Agreement of Railroads.

STEAMSHIP LINES BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND SAVANNAH.

MILLIONS SAVED TO THE SOUTH AND WEST BY DIRECT TRADE FROM SOUTHERN PORTS.

AN ABLE, VALUABLE AND INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

ADDRESS OF COL. NELSON TIFT TO THE DIRECT TRADE CONVENTION IN ATLANTA, MAY 5, 1874

Gentlemen of the Convention: As a preliminary to our present action I will state, as briefly as I can, what has already been done to promote our present project of direct trade with Liverpool, the reasons which urge us to continued efforts for its success, and such suggestions relative to our future proceedings as will bring the whole subject clearly before the convention for your deliberation and action.

The basis of our present effort is an agreement entered into by railroad and other transportation companies, which I will read for the information of the convention.

AGREEMENT.

"Having had our attention called to a letter from Col. Nelson Tift, to 'J. H. Austin, Esq., chairman of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Savannah, Ga.,' on the subject of cheap transportation from the West, and being favorably impressed with the views and the plan for the establishment of the 'Liverpool, Savannah and Great Western Line,' as set forth in the following paragraphs of his letter:

"'My opinion is that Savannah can, with a wise use of the means now at her command, accomplish all that the Chamber of Commerce can reasonably hope for in the near future—the initiation of a Western and Foreign trade, which will increase rapidly to large proportions. Judging from the undoubted interests of the parties, an agreement can and should be made between all the railroads from Savannah to all the centers of trade in the West, to *pro rata* through freights with each other and with steamships to Liverpool. Upon this agreement between the railroads, there would be no difficulty in getting a line of steamers to engage in the trade from Savannah to Liverpool, to be increased and extended to other points as the trade from other points should warrant. * * * * * Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Springfield, Illinois, and all other points south and west of these places, are nearer to Savannah than to New York. Climate and other circumstances favor the Southern route. The merchants and the producers of the West and the South would unite heartily in promoting this enterprise of mutual benefits to the country and to all parties interested.

"'With a well digested and definite plan of operations, and a suitable agent, backed by the railroads and commercial influence of Savannah, all that I have suggested could be accomplished, and the 'Liverpool, Savannah and Great Western Line' would be in operation by the month of October next,

"We, therefore, acting by authority of our respective boards of directors for the companies indicated opposite to our names, do constitute and appoint Col. Nelson Tift our agent for the purpose of inaugurating and perfecting the line as indicated above. And, for the purpose of inducing steamship owners to establish a regular line between Savannah, Georgia, and Liverpool, England, we hereby agree—

"1st. That if any party will establish such line, we will carry freights and passengers to and from all points on our respective lines of road, if destined to or coming from Liverpool or any foreign country by said steamship line, and will receive therefor only our *pro rata* of the prices for through freights and passengers between the several points in the interior and Liverpool, which through rates shall be fixed by a committee to be appointed by us jointly for that purpose, and shall not exceed the rates charged by any other route.

"2d. That we will arrange for the transportation of coal for the supply of such steamships, so that the cost, delivered at the port of Savannah, shall not be more than the cost of like quality delivered in New York.

"3. That the President of each railroad is appointed a special committee of one to cooperate with the agent aforesaid, and to constitute, with other committees of one which may be appointed by other bodies, a general committee of consultation and co operation, which may be called together by said agent, when, in his opinion, necessary.

"4. That an executive committee shall be appointed by us, to consist of five Presidents of railroads, or others, whose duty it shall be to regulate and determine the rates of freight and passage between Liverpool and the several points on our respective lines; to act and agree with said steamship owners or agents on all subjects relating to the joint business or interests of the line; to appoint an agent in Savannah and another in Liverpool, to attend to the receiving and forwarding of goods and such other duties as may be necessary and proper, and generally to attend to and protect the joint interests of the parties to this agreement.

"5 That we will give quick dispatch to all through freights, and by every proper means co-operate with said steamship line when established, and with connecting roads, to promote the success of this undertaking."

With such parties operating under such an agreement success cannot be doubtful.

I accepted the position assigned me in this agreement, and entered upon my duties. Several lines of railroad, extending from Savannah to the Mississippi, at St. Louis, and other points, and a daily line of steamboats on the Mississippi, united in the agreement. The project was greeted with universal favor by the people in all departments of business and industry, as shown by the comments of the newspaper press, and the resolutions of City Councils, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Merchants' Exchange and meetings of citizens, pledging their support to the line when established.

I have conferred with the principal agents of the foreign steamship lines in New York, among them Messrs. Henderson Brothers, agents of the "Anchor Line," who seemed favorably disposed, but were not prepared to act. My opinion is that it will be necessary to visit Europe, where I believe ship owners will be found ready to furnish ships and complete the line. With this view I propose to visit Liverpool and such other places as may be necessary, about the last of May, with the expectation of securing a line of ships to commence their trips by the first of October next.

The great importance of completing the work which we have undertaken, is so apparent that I shall mention only the principal reasons for our action:

1. We are suffering a heavy tax upon the industry of the country for the want of direct trade with our foreign customers. The prices of the chief agricultural productions of the South and West are, as a rule, with some exceptions, controled by the prices in Europe, where they are largely consumed. The prices which the producer receives are, the foreign prices after deducting the entire expenses of transfer. These expenses, on account of the indirect route through northern ports, are always more, and sometimes double, what they would be if shipped direct from our own ports. The result of shipments by these indirect routes, in extra freights, insurance, wharfage, drayage, interest and commissions, amounts to a tax upon the products of the country of many million dollars each year. The foreign goods which we consume, are nearly all imported through northern ports, and the same tax for unnecessary expenses, with the added profits of the importer and jobber, is paid upon them.

2. Steamships running direct between our own ports and foreign countries, besides stopping the drain upon our resources which I have mentioned, would bring immigration to increase our population, productions and wealth; give employment to our railroads and build up all our material interests With cheap and fertile lands, a mild, beautiful, and healthy climate, good society, good laws, schools, churches, and all the surroundings of a high civilization; there is no other country which offers to the industrious immigrant so great advantages for a prosperous and happy home.

3 Our railroads and our cities are even more than our agriculturists, the victims of the present system of indirect trade with Europe through Northern ports. They must suffer with the misfortunes of the agriculturalist, and to some extent share his poverty. But, besides this, the want of direct trade by regular lines of steamships from our own ports, is causing a drain of the products of the country through the interior, northward, which is gradually, but surely, sapping the foundation of the prosperity of our railroads and cities. The sole remedy for this is to make our productions as valuable at our own ports, as they would be in any other domestic port; and this can only be done by direct trade with our foreign customers by a regular line of steamships.

Liverpool and other European cities are deeply interested in the question of direct trade with the South and West; and, having the necessary capital and ships, the only question with them will be, whether a sufficient business can be furnished to make a line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool profitable; and, whether the city and port of Savannah is the proper point on on the Southern Atlantic, through which to carry on this trade.

Savannah is the best point on the South Atlantic Coast for this trade. The harbor has an easy entrance, over a bar on which there is twenty-six feet at mean high water and nineteen feet at mean low water. The lower harbor has deep water and good anchorage; vessels drawing seventeen and a half feet go up to the wharves of the city, thirteen miles. Vessels of deeper draft are expeditiously lightered, and this difficulty will be remedied at a moderate cost, either by dredging the river to the city to the depth of water on the bar, or by a short railroad from the city to the lower harbor. The railroads now run to the wharves, where freights are exchanged between the ships and cars without delay. The city and port of Savannah will bear favorable comparison with any other city on the coast, for health and salubrity of climate. The city has a population of between thirty and forty thousand. Its inhabitants are intelligent and enterprising. It is the terminus of three railroads, which aggregate more than twelve hundred miles of road, and it is a beautiful and most desirable city for business or residence.

I am indebted to Hon. E. C. Anderson, Mayor of Savannah, for a condensed statistical report of the commerce of that city for 1873, which shows that the foreign exports amounted to *$29,850,275; coastwise exports $22,793,778 75, making an aggregate of $52,644,053,75. The foreign exports were made up of 2,945 bales of sea island and 374,752 bales of upland cotton; Navals stores, lumber, staves heading and other articles. The foreign imports amounted to $890,664, the foreign tonage entered and cleared was 333,171 tons, manned by 7,857 men. The coastwise tonage was 797,183 tons, manned by 25,902 men.

It will be seen from this statement that whilst there in the present commerce of Savannah a sufficient quantity of cotton and other articles to supply full outward cargoes during a part of the year, there is a lack of both exports and imports for other parts of the year, which this association has been formed to supply and we will now proceed to show how this will be done.

The trade of Savannah, with her thirty odd thousand population and her large exports trade, being next to New York among the Atlantic cities in the value of her exports, is only a fractional part of the trade which you have provided for the steamships which are to occupy this line. By the agreement into which you have entered, you have virtually united and aggregated the cities and people of several States extending from the Atlantic at Savannah to and beyond the Mississippi river amounting to several millions, who, for all the purposes of this direct export and import trade are as though they dwelt in a single city. You have agreed to transport freights and passengers to and from Liverpool and all points on your roads at as low prices as they can be carried by any other route. You will sign through bills of lading, and through your agents in Savannah and Liverpool will make the trade as direct and simple as it is now with New York.

Let us now see what this united population will furnish in freights and otherwise to support this proposed line of steamships.

If we draw a line on a map of the United States from Savannah, Georgia, to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence northwestwardly to the northern line of the United States, we shall find that three fourths part of our entire territory, including the valley of the Mississippi and nearly all its tributaries is geographically nearer to the port of Savannah than to Norfolk, Baltimore, or any Atlantic port north of them; so that with equal conditions for internal transportation to and from Savannah, which is provided for by your agreement, and the necessary capital and steamships, which we now invite from abroad, to extend your line to Liverpool, with regular trips and freights and passage as low as by any other route, it will be seen that a very large propoportion of the entire exports and imports of the United States through Atlantic ports would pursue this as the shortest and best route.

But we are in the beginning of our enterprise, and knowing that it requires time to change the current of trade from old to new, though better, channels, I shall confine my estimates to sections of country so near and so deeply interested in the result, that they cannot afford to trade through any other route when this shall have been established.

The whole of some of the following States and the principal part of others will occupy the position and hold the relation to this line which I have mentioned: Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. There are parts of several other States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and all the States west of the Mississippi river—which are much nearer to Savannah than to the more Northern ports, and will probably use this line; but, to make our calculations safe, we will off-set their trade against the trade of parts of the above States which may take other routes.

The area of the eleven States named is 724,129 square miles, or 463,844,560 acres. The population, in 1870, was 10,233,169. The value of their property was $3,957,585,109.

Their, import and export trade can only be approximated by estimate. The proportion of their import trade according to population would be $176,181,477—taking the population in 1870, 38,555,983; and the total imports in 1873, $663,617,147.

The proportion of the exports of these eleven States, according to population, would be about the same amount as their estimated imports, or say, $175,000,000. But they were much larger than this. The exports of the whole country was $649,132,563; of this, $73,905,546 was gold and silver, bullion and coin, leaving of other exports, $575,227,017. Of this amount the raw cotton, tobacco, breadstuffs, provisions and tallow, exported almost exclusively from the South and West, amounted to $437,483,878, leaving for all other exports only $138,743,139 and of this a considerable part was from the South and West, such as naval stores, lumber, and other products of the forest, live stock, etc. With this condition of things it seems wonderful how we could have submitted so long to the annual tax upon our industry which is necessitated by the indirect trade with our foreign customers which we have heretofore pursued.

Our principal foreign trade is with Great Britain—the country with which we now seek to connect. Our domestic exports to that country in 1873 amounted to $247,793,783. The principal part of these exports were the produce of the South and West. The proportion of the imports for the eleven States named would be about $80,000,000. This would give to our line a large and profitable trade; but besides this, we shall be connected with lines from Liverpool, to Germany and France, who are our next best customers. Our trade with Germany being: imports $61,497,954, and exports $61,769,997; and with our trade France: imports $38,977,524, and domestic exports $33,687,270.

There is another element which should enter largely into the support of this line—immigrant and other passengers. The number of immigrants to the United States in 1873, who came to remain was 459,803; of these 166,843 came from the British Islands and 149,671 from Germany. Taking the usual estimate of the value of immigrants to the country—$800 each—the wealth of the country was increased by immigration in 1873 to the amount of $367,842,400. The South shared none of this wealth for want of the direct trade which we are now seeking to establish. If we succeed, as I believe we shall, I hope that the people of every county will form societies for the encouragement of immigration and offer their surplus lands to industrious and worthy immigrants at low prices and on favorable terms.

Passengers other than immigrants, going to and coming from foreign countries in 1873, were 63,423.

Our Southern line should be a favorite route for all classes of passengers on account of its being more safe and pleasant than the more Northern routes, especially during the fall, winter and spring.

On the subject of the route between Savannah and Liverpool, I have had a correspondence with the chief of the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington, who gives the distances and the comparative advantages of this route with the several routes from Liverpool to New York, Baltimore and New Orleans. The distances in miles from Liverpool are, to New York 3,017; to Baltimore 3,365; to Savannah 3,535; to New Orleans 4,555.

The following extracts will show the advantages of the Savannah route:

"1. *Over the New York route:* Are, a larger average of good weather, a clear run from the Channel to the home port; absence of danger from icebergs and from ice on the coast and in the harbor; absence (comparatively) of danger from long runs in dense fogs, and consequently liability to collisions, to loss of or very imperfect reckoning, etc.; absence of danger from such outlying obstructions to navigation as Nantucket and other shoals; in having the harbor and its approaches less crowded; in having always the sudden departure from the Gulf stream, the striking of soundings almost at the same time, and their gradual decrease as warnings of the near approach to the home port, when other means of detecting it are not available.

"2d. *Over the Baltimore Route:* Are, less danger from icebergs, collisions and fogs; absence of the 140 miles of intricate and dangerous navigation through the Chesapeak Bay—a navigation often rendered extremely dangerous by fogs and sometimes obstructed by ice."

"3d. *Over the New Orleans route:* Are, 1,020 miles less distance absence of the 330 miles of dangerous navigation through the Florida channel, and along the reefs; absence of the 500 miles run from the Tortugas to the Southwestern pass against the current, and frequently against heavy North and Northwestern gales; absence of the 120 miles of intricate and troublesome bar and river navigation; and finally, in sailing from a port with a better health reputation than New Orleans, the ships from Savannah would probably be less subject to quarantine delays."

Against these advantages of the Savannah route it is said that the return route by the direct line from Liverpool to Savannah is in the track of severe storms and an adverse current, but a divergence of 210 miles to the south does not appreciably increase the distance, improves the weather, and gives a favorable current of 12 to 36 miles a day for 1,000 miles of the route.

Judging from all the information I have been able to obtain, I am satisfied that the passage of steamships between Liverpool and Savannah both ways will, on the average of the year, be more safe and more pleasant than between Liverpool and either of the other ports mentioned. The passage would probably be one to two days longer than the northern, and several days shorter than the more southern route.

Viewing the subject of the establishment of this line, and the means for its support in all its aspects, it would seem that there cannot be a reasonable doubt about its abundant success. Between the productions of the South and West, which I have mentioned, there should be enough of outward freights to supply a daily, instead of a weekly, line, and there should be a proportionate amount of return freights and passengers.

This line is a necessity to all the great interests which you represent, and it will be a benefit to the foreign interest which may become connected with it. We can, by this means bring trade back to its natural channels and make our productions for foreign consumption as valuable at our own ports as they would be if carried a thousand miles away to northern ports for shipment. If we shall be successful in this undertaking it will be the beginning of a revolution in Southern and Western trade with foreign countries. Other lines will be added, other Southern ports will follow our example, and besides the gross saving to the country by direct shipment, we shall have cheap capital, immigration and other aids which will render our industry more profitable, our property more valuable and our prosperity permanent.

I will now, gentlemen of the Convention, to call your attention to the prominent subjects which claim your consideration and action.

This convention brings into harmonious co-operation two distinct elements. 1. A powerful combination of railroad and other transportation companies who are the responsible basis of the movement, and 2. The representatives of the commercial, agricultural and property interests who are co-operating with the railroad interests for the accomplishment of this great common good, so that the action of these two elements will, in some respects be distinct though not antagonistic. For the consideration of those representing the railroad and other transportation interests will be

1. Such modification of the 1st article of your agreement as you may think proper, relative to the compensation for ships which may be connected with the line. By the present agreement they are offered a *pro rata* of the prices for through business.

2. The appointment of an Executive Committee under the 4th Article of your agreement, and to consider the subject of agencies for the line on both sides of the Atlantic.

3. To furnish your agent with such institutions and to confer upon him such authority as you may deem necessary, relative to the engagement of steamships to complete your line, and other subjects connected with his mission.

4. To consider and determine the means necessary to be provided at Savannah for the convenient and economical shipment of grain and other produce, and the receipt and forwarding of goods.

5. To make provision at Savannah for the temporary care and forwarding of immigrants and to fix a maximum price for their transportation over your roads so as to induce them to adopt this route.

Among the subjects proper to be considered by those representing the other great interests of the country—commercial, agricultural and other industrial and property interests—will be an expression of your opinion of the merits of this undertaking, the amount and character of the business which can be brought to the aid of the line, and its prospect of success, the probable demand for immigrant passengers, the opportunity for favorable investments of foreign capital in the various industries of this country, and such other matters as your wisdom may suggest.

*The United States Review of Statistics of Commerce and Navigation, year ending January 30, 1873, amount given p. 239, $[illegible].

GENERAL STATE NEWS

SAVANNAH.

One thousand chances were taken on a piano at the Catholic Fair. Only three eighteens were thrown. No. 453 was the lucky number —The annual parade of the Fire Department was a success. The Cleburne Hose Company was awarded the prize of a silver pitcher, making the race of 300 yards in one minute and thirteen seconds, and throwing water in four seconds afterwards. A silver goblet each was presented to the Russell and Screven Hose companies. *News*

Rice birds congregate in large number just beyond Anderson street.——The Georgia Historical Society have agreed to contribute $100 towards the publishing of Col. C. C. Jones', Jr., translation of the manuscript of the siege of Savannah.—*Advertiser*.

COLUMBUS.

The Columbus Fire Department celebrated its 35th anniversary on Monday. It consists of forty-one officers, 218 men, two steam and two hand engines, one hook and ladder truck, one champion fire extinguisher, 1,700 feet rubber and 2,600 leather hose, three brick and and three wooden houses, and three engines to sell —*Enquirer*.

GAINESVILLE.

A street railroad is projected (send for Ralph Peters).——Gainesville has six hundred families and sixteen hundred inhabitants. Upwards of one hundred houses are going up.—*Advertiser*.

LUMPKIN.

Lice have appeared among the chickens, and cause them to die quite fast in some parts of the county.——Stewart Superior Court adjourned over to October.——There is now living on Colonel Nelson's plantation an old negro woman named Tabitha, who was formerly owned by Judge L. Bryan. We are told by Judge Bryan that when he was married, forty-eight years ago, that "Tabitha" was given to his wife, and was then over sixty years old. They knew she was sixty, but did not know how much older; this will make her at least 108 years old, and there is but little doubt that she is two or three years older.——Dave Monday, aged seventy-five, was married to Delphia Bass, aged sixty-five. Both are colored. Dave's wedding outfit was a second hand straw hat, and Delphia's a red bandanna. *Independent*.

ATHENS.

Dr. W. E. Dearing contemplates returning to Athens.——Bishop Beckwith confirmed fourteen persons on Sunday.——A mad dog killed a few days ago.——A negro boy about fourteen years of age, was bitten by a dog about two weeks since, the dog not rabid; Saturday last, the boy had convulsions, which continued till Monday, when he died. The Doctor says it was a marked case of hydrophobia.—*Georgian*.

FORSYTH.

A wild cat was killed a few days ago in the Fourth District. When measured it was found to be three feet and three inches from tip to tip. This is the third one that has been killed in that section during the past six months.—*Advertiser*.

GRIFFIN.

There are more pretty, lovely babies in Griffin than any place of its size on the continent.——The fruit crop is very promising, and will be a great help this year.——The store-house of J. M. Kell & Co., at Sunnyside, was destroyed by fire. House insured for $750; stock, $1,000. Loss $2,000.—*News*.

BARNESVILLE.

The population of Barnesville is 1,336; males over six and under eighteen (white) 110; females 96; black (males) 87; females 100. Number of whites that can't read, 3; blacks 319.—*Patriot*.

Business Directory of other Cities.

ATHENS, GA.

SUMMEY & NEWTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, etc.

CHILDS, NICKERSON & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Mill Findings, Agricultural Implements, Chicago Farm Pumps, etc.

DEUPREE'S OPERA HOUSE, complete in all its appointments; seating capacity 800 persons Apply to LUCKY & YANCEY.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST

The Young Men's Library Association,

will please present them to the Librarian by Thursday next, the 7th instant. LOUIS GHOLSTIN, Chairman Finance Committee Y. M. L. A. may5—[illegible]

White Pine Doors and Sash.

I HAVE on hand a large stock of DOORS and WINDOWS which were bought low. Consequently, I am prepared to sell cheap, to suit the times. Also [illegible] Flooring and Finishing Lumber, Moulding, etc. may5—[illegible] A. MURPHY.

Rooms to Rent.

[illegible] suitable for offices or sleeping rooms, to rent cheap, one minute's walk from Post Office, Granite Block, on Broad street, near the bridge. Apply at the office of [illegible], No. 16 [illegible] Alabama street. feb23—[illegible]

GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

PLASTERING.

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. april8—d1y

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Georgia. Repairing done in good style and warranted. mar15—d1y

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, Charlotte, N C. May 2, 1874—d1y

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent and dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. May 2, 1874—d1y

DENTISTS.

DR S G HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta Georgia, has permanently located at No. 46 Whitehall street, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. [illegible]

DR. R. B. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. [illegible]

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 47 WHITEHALL street, Atlanta, Ga. june7—d1y

BANKS

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.—F. R. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit. Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july4—d1y

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block. Interest allowed by agreement on long deposits. june1—d1y

J. CLARENCE SIMMONS, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTING AGENCY, SPARTA, GEORGIA—Does a General Banking Business. Discounts Notes and Bills. Receives Deposits. Buys and Sells Exchange and Makes Collections. mar3—d6m

LAWYERS.

R. W. H. NEAL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. apr10—d1y

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AUGUSTA, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit. Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—d1y

L. C. BOYL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Ga apr4—d3m

G. C. TUMLIN. JOHN L. MOON. TUMLIN & MOON ATTORNEYS AT LAW, office: Up-stairs, Bank Block, Cartersville, Georgia. mar28—d1y

JOHN F. REDDING, Attorney at Law, Barnesville Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. [illegible]

A. C. McCALLA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONYERS, GEORGIA, will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. mar24—d1y

GEORGE F. PIERCE, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Sparta, Georgia. mar22—d[illegible]

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11—d1y

W. J. HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MADISON, Georgia, practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to Collections. mar6—d12m

JOHN T. JORDAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPARTA, GEORGIA, will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to Collections mar3—d1y

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20-1y

H. C. ROBEY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga., Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Warren, Columbia, Richmond, Jefferson, Glasscock and Wilkes. Special attention given to Collections. feb17-d1y

J. A. ANSLEY. WM. A. BYRD. ANSLEY & BYRD, Attorneys at Law, Americus, Ga., will practice in the Southwestern & Albany Circuits, the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. Will give prompt and assiduous attention to professional business. feb17—3m

W. T. ONEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. will practice in the Augusta, Middle and Northern Circuits. Special attention given to collections. feb17-1y

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law.—Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia. Office No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. feb1—dtf

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON. CANDLER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW 16 and 18 Kimball House, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. feb1—d3m

HAMILTON YANCEY, Attorney at Law, Rome, Georgia, practices in all the Courts. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. dec6—d6m

L. B. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW; Covington, Newton county, Georgia. mar5—d6m

J. T. SPENCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JONESBOROUGH, GEORGIA. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—d1y

FRANK P. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care. Office with Gartrell & Stephens, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. aug27—d1y

R. J. KIKER. F. W. KIKER. KIKER & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CALHOUN, Georgia, (office over Boaz & Brown's store), will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit; Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Georgia. sept— june4—d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18-d12m

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections [illegible] june20-d1y

LLOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States. june10—d1y

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, Attorneys at Law Thomaston, Georgia. nov18—d12m

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties composing the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr[illegible]

RICHARD LeSUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW. LeSUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. [illegible]

McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Flint Circuit, in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. june7—d1y

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. june1—d1y

J. G. FAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga. [illegible]

W. [illegible], Attorney at Law, [illegible] Georgia. Office—Front room over [illegible] Store. may[illegible]

W. [illegible] LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, [illegible] Point, Ga., will give [illegible] attention to all business entrusted to his care. Refers to [illegible] W. Printup. may 29-1y

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

HEREAFTER, OUR RATES OF ADVERTISING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

	1 week.	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One Square	$3 50	$6 00	$8 00	$9 50	$17 00	$24 00	$40 00	$[illegible]
Two Squares	6 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three Squares	9 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Squares	11 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five Squares	13 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six Squares	14 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven Squares	16 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half Column	20 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One Column	30 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A square is ten lines of solid Nonpareil, measuring an inch. No advertisement to occupy less space than one square, and no fraction of a square to be estimated. [illegible]

SPECIAL!

We call attention to the following extract of a letter just received:

"O. K. CLOTHING BAZAAR,
No. 500 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1874.

MR. ISAAC H. HAAS:

* * * * * * * * * *

You are aware that in anticipation of a heavy Spring and Summer Trade, we have manufactured a large stock of Clothing. But in consequence of the snow and hail storms that have prevailed so extensively, the season, now considerably advanced, has been very unfavorable for business, and has affected our sales so seriously that we have determined to mark down on the whole stock in order that we may be able to run it off. We expect you to aid us in this. We therefore ask you to sell your present stock regardless of any profits. Per steamer sailing next Friday, we will ship a large line of goods, and will keep you supplied as far as your needs require.

* * * * * * * * * *

Yours truly, SCHLOSS & HAAS.

In accordance with the above we have marked down the prices on our Clothing to such figures as will secure its rapid sale. This is certainly the greatest opportunity ever offered.

Call and be Convinced.

O. K. CLOTHING STORE,
CLOTHING STORE,

32 Whitehall street,
Whitehall street.

may8—dtf ISAAC H. HAAS.

BAD BLOOD!

"A corrupt tree," saith the Inspired Volume, "bringeth forth not good fruit;" nor can corrupt blood impart health, beauty and good flesh, or spirits. "The Blood is Life," and health can only be enjoyed in its full perfection where the blood is kept in a pure and uncorrupted state, hence the necessity of pure blood, to give health, beauty, buoyant spirits, long life and happiness.

AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD

manifests itself in different forms of disease, such as Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald-Head, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores or Swellings, Syphilitic Affections of the Skin Throat and Bones, Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs and Uterus.

In this condition of things something is needed at ONCE TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD, and neutralize the [illegible] poison that

BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE,

as it courses through the veins, sowing seeds of death with every pulsation.

Dr. Pemberton's Compound Extract of Stillingia (or Queen Delight) will positively effect this desideratum, expelling every trace of disease from the blood and system, and leaving the skin

SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.

For all diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER and KIDNEYS, this Great Vegetable Alterative is without a rival. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is BAD BLOOD. RHEUMATISM, PAINS OF LIMBS or of BONES, CONSTITUTIONS BROKEN DOWN by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHILIC TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. *A trial will prove it.* It is a most useful Spring and Fall Purifier of the Blood.

Its safety and innocence have been fully tested, so that it may be administered to the most tender infant.

Beware of counterfeits and substitutes. Try the Genuine Extract QUEEN'S DELIGHT, prepared by Dr. J. S. PEMBERTON, Atlanta, Ga. For sale by druggists. may3—[illegible]

IMPORTED GOODS.

JERRY LYNCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I HAVE the largest stock of goods in the city, directly imported from London. Give me a call. [illegible] ready-made clothing [illegible] material will be the best the world affords. [illegible]

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

Largest City, County and State Circulation

DEFIES REFUTATION.

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

General Traveling Agents:

T. M. Ruton. *J. W. Anderson.*

ATLANTA:

Thursday Morning, May 7, 1874

BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York at 12 1-8 to 12 1-4. Cotton 17 3 4.

Ladies' sacques of dogskin are new in Paris.

The Blue Ridge mountains of North Carolina are covered with snow.

Fifty thousand jokes have been manufactured on cremation—and several towns to hear from.

Dry land appeared on the bend opposite Montgomery on Sunday for the first time in about two weeks.

A carman is an individual who wants you to have your furniture all ready to load at 7 A. M., and comes around in the afternoon to see if you have done it.

The Principino of Naples, Victor Emanuel's little grandson, is described as a rosy, healthy, ugly little fellow, with one, crooked, disabled leg.

Butler's newest currency proposition in the House is to bring the issue of legal tenders down to $356,000,000, and so regulate the rate of interest or discount by national banks that it may not exceed 7 3 10 per cent.

An enterprising firm in London, lately paid two hundred rupees for the privilege of collecting the hair shorn from the heads of pilgrims at the Magh Mela, at Allahabad, and the whole capillary harvest has been shipped off to England, to be made into chignons.

Mr. Leland is gathering in all his outstanding funds, preparatory to the erection of the largest hotel in the world in San Francisco. It will contain accommodations for 1,200 guests, and will cost $1,200,000; that is, just $1,000 a guest. San Francisco will now be able to do the biggest sort of things on swell dinner days.

The work of removing the Red river raft occupied two years and cost $200,000. The direct agent in the accomplishment of the work was nitro-glycerine, of which 5,000 pounds were used, costing $4,000. Boats now pass without trouble. It is said it will require $10,000 annually to prevent a future formation of the raft, although we do not see why it should.

The Princess Marie Hohenlohe is at the head of the Vienna kitchen of the poor. She is a lovely and elegant woman, but she goes every morning to the great hall, accompanied by Sisters of Charity, and, putting on a large apron, devotes two hours to cutting bread and meat and ladling out broth to the hungry creatures who come to her for food.

A Mr. Dickson, once Provost of Dundee, left by his will, the sum of one guinea to compose an epitaph for him. The executors, three in number, not liking to give the guinea to any person who might hit upon a few suitable lines, determined to keep the guinea for themselves by writing each of them a line:

First—Here lies Dickson, Provost of Dundee.
Second—Here lies Dickson, here lies he.

The third was put to it for a long time, but under pressure of the desire for his share of the guinea, bawled out vociferously his proposal for the third line:

Hallelujah—Hallelujee.

Some ladies, friends of Mrs. Woodford, wife of the Brooklyn member of Congress, called at the White House, but were refused admission by the watchman. Mr. Woodford, however, soon afterward came to the rescue, and, under his escort, they visited every part of the mansion, and were accorded the honor of a special presentation to the President. In the interview the ladies spoke of the large portrait of the President which adorned one of the rooms on the first floor. The President remarked that he didn't know where he should find a house big enough to hold it when they should leave this. "But," said Mrs Woodford, "*you will be elected for a third term,*" and this house will hold the picture four years longer" "No," replied the President, "I shall veto that. *It would be inflating my term of office, and I will always veto inflation.*—*New York Journal of Commerce*

The latest Washington rumor is, that Hon Edwin C. Morgan, of New York, has been called to Washington to receive a tender of the Secretaryship of the Treasury Department. New York has already a cabinet appointment, but the ways of our presidential sphynx are past finding out.

In a recent interview between the President and the Vice President, the latter is said to have earnestly remonstrated against the appointment of Secretary Richardson to any important position whatever. He is a Butlerite, and Mr. Wilson says that he is, therefore, very objectionable to the respectable portion of the Republican party in Massachusetts.

Mr B. H. Napier leaves the Monroe Advertiser and Mr. H. H. Cabaniss steps into his place, next week. The leave-taking of the one and the salutation of the other are as modest and sensible articles as we have read in many a day. Mr. Napier leaves the profession because he has discovered that he cannot run a saw-mill, carry on a farm, and to his own satisfaction edit the Advertiser. Mr. Cabaniss' pleasant greeting speaks of the increasing power of the press. He predicts that the time will soon come when no household will be without the newspaper. Our best wishes accompany both of these gentlemen.

Col. Lee Crandall who illustrates with his pen, and Mr. Ph. G. Cucacha, his colleague, who illustrates matters and things with his pencil, are in the city. Both are on the staff of the New York Graphic, the only illustrated daily paper in the world, and one that has a very large circulation both in this country and abroad. These gentlemen propose to picture, each in his own sphere, the glories of the Gate City for the edification and enlightenment of the outside world, if our people desire it. If they receive sufficient encouragement, the architectural achievements of Atlanta, together with a bird's eye view of the city that is set on more than seven hills, will be spread out over the double inside page of the Graphic. Col. Crandall is abundantly able to set forth the advantages of his proposition. We fully believe that he will carry out to the letter whatever he promises.

Mr. Hill on Confederate Times and Men.

In our last we contended that Mr. Hill had attributed undue importance to the alleged disaffection to the Confederate Government and the "unfortunate" proclamation of the Governor of Georgia. His whole argument, if it meant anything, was designed to convey the idea that the talk of separate State action" and the movement of Georgia malcontents induced the failure of the Hampton Roads Commission and precipitated the downfall of the Confederacy.

We deny most emphatically, that Georgia or the people of Georgia are justly amenable to any such accusation. Many true men in this State were opposed to conscript laws, and, feeling a greater confidence in General Lee, were in favor of some movement to make him the untrammeled Commander-in-Chief of all the Confederate armies. Such a movement, we think, had a deleterious tendency, as it manifested a want of confidence in President Davis, or his Administration, while it created some dissatisfaction among our soldiery. But that there was any treachery to the Confederate cause intended, or that the movements in question were chiefly responsible for the final result, are idle fictions of the imagination. The truth is, and it can not be successfully gainsaid that the immense resources and tremendous odds of the enemy in money and men had forced us to the verge of utter exhaustion, and despairing of success, our desolated people and our decimated soldiers began to weary of seemingly useless war and to long for peace. Herein we find the real incentive inclining the Confederate authorities to efforts at peace negotiations, and the true immediate cause of the final overthrow. Such at least is the common sense, practical view, or the unvarnished truth of it, however politicians may theorise on the subject. To attribute the result to the influence of malcontents, rumors of separate State action, opposition to Davis, and "unfortunate" proclamations, would seem so unreasonable as to partake almost of the farcical.

We are, therefore, brought to the consideration of Mr. Hill's paper simply as an arraignment of the motives and conduct of leading State and Confederate officials, and their supporters—or, to embrace them in the comprehensive term used by Mr. Hill, the "malcontents."

Having discussed in a dispassionate manner, and disposed of, the historical questions, refuting or approving, as it was our bounden duty as public journalists to do, with a view to the truth and correctness of Confederate history, dear to every Southron's heart as his life's blood or his honor, we now come to set forth the personal bearings of Mr. Hill's article, in which we have no sides to take, neither joining in the assault or defending the assaulted Nor shall we question the motives or objects of Mr. Hill's course.

Upon this branch of the subject there is no disputing that Mr. Hill contributes a great deal not heretofore known to the public, and much that, unexplained or unrefuted, is very damaging.

The history of the *first* movement at negotiation is most interestingly detailed. It originated with Mr. Stephens. At a meeting of the Georgia delegation in Richmond they asked him to request the Governor of Georgia on their behalf, that the proclamation for convening the Legislature be postponed for a time. Mr. Stephens refused, unless they would adopt his plan to bring about a negotiation for peace The Delegation agreed, adopting his plan in all its details. Mr. Stephens' resolution recited that, if their efforts for peace were rejected, then all should unite and fire the Southern heart for a desperate struggle as the only true course. But notwithstanding these facts, Mr. Stephens did not write to the Governor of Georgia, and utterly refused, after the failure of negotiation, to aid in arousing the people to united effort, but left Richmond and went home.

There are discrepancies in Mr. Hill's account, but the plain deductions reflect most severely on Mr. Stephens. They not only manifestly tend to strong corroboration of the indifference to the Confederate cause charged against Mr. Stephens in the dark days of the Confederacy, but directly place him in the apparent attitude of deliberately ignoring his pledged word. These charges must be met. No man can, or *dare* rest under them. Of course until Mr. Stephens' reply to them, the public should withhold unkind judgment.

Mr. Hill has promised to give The Constitution the unwritten history of General Johnston's removal. We think it very likely that on this subject he can be more successful in contributing to Confederate history than on the Hampton Roads Commission

The General Conference.

Monday was chiefly occupied with the reading of the Bishops' quadrennial address. This important paper begins with congratulations on the peace and prosperity of the Church. An appeal is made for an extension of missionary work, both domestic and foreign. They report wonderful progress in church-building, in the number of houses, style of architecture, and in accomodations for comfort at all seasons. The subject of education is carefully discussed. The Bishops desire the Conference to express itself strongly in condemnation of the evil of dancing. The observance of family religion is inculcated, and the able address closes with a tribute to the departed Bishops, Andrew and Early.

Memorials were presented, by the North Georgia delegates, in relation to the duties of Annual Conference Sunday School Secretaries, and relative to the plan of distributing missionary funds. The South Georgia delegation presented a memorial similar to the last named. Just before the adjournment a resolution was passed inviting the venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce to occupy a seat on the platform if not unpleasant or inconvenient to him.

On Monday General Young introduced a bill to aid the construction of a canal from Rome to Macon, and also one connecting the Tennessee and Coosa rivers, by the government guaranteeing the bonds of the canal companies: the bonds in the first case not to exceed $23,000,000, and in the latter case $14,000,000. On the same day Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, introduced a bill to aid the construction of a ship-canal from Gadsden to Wetumpka. The whole canal, 140 miles in length, is to be completed in six years, if the government will guarantee the interest on the company's thirty years' bonds of $30,000 a mile, and give the company a grant of eight sections a mile along the Coosa river.

The Homeless and Starving.

Over his hand and the seal of Kentucky, Governor Leslie has issued a proclamation recommending, in the absence of other agencies, that the ministers of religion throughout that State should appeal to their congregations in behalf the suffering people of the Lower Mississippi; and that the sheriffs of the several counties, mayors of cities, and town authorities, immediately call together the citizens in their respective localities to devise measures that will secure at once a response to the appeal for help. The relief, he says, to be efficient, must be speedy, "for at least 100,000 people, already impoverished by misfortune, have been driven from their homes and stripped of everything by the disastrous inundation. Many of them are already suffering the horrors of actual starvation." All honor to the generous-hearted Governor of Kentucky. Will not Atlanta, in the days of her prosperity, safe as she is from all floods and epidemics, aid her kindred in their days of deep distress? We appeal to the business men of the city to start a subscription-list at once—this very day. An appeal like the present has never been addressed to our people in vain; and in the words of Governor Leslie, we "feel assured that the peculiar claims of this case will meet with a hearty and liberal response."

The Freedom and Responsibility of the Press.

In yesterday's issue we called attention to a damage suit, alluding to the circumstances of the case, involving as we thought, a new and interesting point for decision.

The case was progressing before the court and jury It seems that some of the jury read our article, which fact, coming to the knowledge of one of the attorneys in the case, was brought before the court as a ground for discharging the jury and declaring a mistrial, which motion was sustained by the court, and the jury discharged. On our local page will be found the account in full.

Judge Hopkins commented somewhat strongly upon the newspapers of the city for the notice which they gave to this case as though they had exceeded their sphere and had trenched upon the rights of individuals or proper province of the court. We deem it our province and duty to furnish all such proper information as we may believe to be interesting or important to our readers, with such comments as are in our opinion just and proper, and this right and duty does not interfere with the proper province and duty of the courts to secure an impartial trial, if the jury is properly instructed in their duty.

A jury has no more right to *read* the opinion of another on the case he is trying than to *listen* to an opinion.

In private contests in court there is no doubt that a newspaper has no right to intermeddle, or attempt to influence them in any way. Such a course would be an outrage. But in all cases where the public or society is directly interested or affected, it is not only the right but the duty of the press to discuss them, if discussion be thought essential.

We do not understand Judge Hopkins as urging aught against the freedom of the press or in opposition to the views we have expressed. Our remarks are simply called forth by the occasion.

In the present instance, however, the comment of The Constitution was not obnoxious under any view. It simply called attention to the case, and to the points to be decided.

Telegraphic.

Civil Rights postponed.

Gas works to be discussed to-day.

The Columbus Commission hopeful.

The farmers of Illinois organize a new party.

Congressman Bell favors a modification of the revenue laws.

Two of the Arkansas Judges escape.

Charity thieves in New York.

The American topographical corps have reached Jerusalem.

New York has a huge sensation.

The price of coal and iron advanced in England.

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad not sold. Case goes to Supreme Court.

Serrano enthusiastically received.

Eight battalions of colored militia to be organised in Havana.

Four bad characters shot at Havana.

Bleeding Carolina ably defended in Congress.

Crevasses in Plaque Mines Parish stopped

Rice planting going on vigorously.

Rejoinder of Mr. A. H. Stephens.

The answer of Mr. Stephens to Mr. Hill's reply to his first is out, and will appear in The Constitution.

It seems to be settled that the Freedmen's Bank and all its branches are to be "wound up." A bill has already been prepared for this purpose by a sub-Committee on Banking and Currency. The South has no reason to lament this result. The whole concern has been from the outset the means of a tremendous drain upon Southern resources. A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist says that the branch in that city held, on the first of March, $167,696, belonging to 3,343 colored citizens of Augusta. Of this considerable amount about $90,000 was, at that date, invested or used in Washington. How invested and how used the recent expose plainly tells. We believe that the Augusta branch is a fair illustration of the whole system. The Radical managers have plucked the dark-colored, ignorant, confiding pigeons at the expense of the whole South.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

Washington, May 6.—The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has continued falling at St. Paul and Davenport; risen one inch at Lacrosse and Keokuk, and thirteen inches at St. Louis; fallen slightly at Memphis and Vicksburg; risen five inches at Helena, and remained stationery at Cairo and New Orleans.

The Missouri has fallen steadily throughout its entire course, the greatest fall being nineteen inches at Leavenworth.

The Ohio has risen three inches at Pittsburg and fallen from there to its mouth, the fall at Cincinnati being forty-four inches, and at Louisville fourteen inches.

Red river has fallen three inches at Shreveport; the Arkansas nine inches at Little Rock, and the Cumberland four inches at Nashville. The Allegheny and Monongahela have both fallen slightly. The rise at St Louis, Pittsburg, and Helena, is probably due to yesterday's rain. During the same period there has been no rainfall reported at the stations within the water sheds of the rivers named.

THE HOMESTEAD MASSACRE.

Arrest of Ernest Ortwein, the Hired Man, as the Murderer.

Full Confession of the Deed.

The Children Slaughtered in Their Sleep—Killing of the Parents.

A Sketch of the Fiend.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 2, 1874.

The black hearted fiend who butchered and burned the Hamnet family, was arrested in Allegheny City, this morning, and at present, lies in jail at this city. When it became generally known that

THE MURDERER HAD BEEN CAPTURED

the greatest excitement prevailed, and the Tombs in Allegheny were soon surrounded by an excited throng.

He gave his name as Ernest Ortwein, and his appearance was not calculated to impress one favorably. This fiend, who murdered a family of five for $15, is about five feet eight inches in height, heavily built and would weigh 175 pounds. He has a big, round bulldog head rather broad, flat nose, low forehead and small eyes. His face is large, red, appears puffed up by drink and bears every evidence that he has been spreeing for a day or two past. He has a short, sandy mustache and a little tuft of hair in the dimple of his chin. He was dressed in a fine black frockcoat, dark figured pants, white shirt and small silk necktie. He had a short thick neck. A black slouch hat was lying on a bench beside him His shoes are new, as is all of the clothing he has on. He said he was a native of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, and came to this country about a year ago, and first worked as a farm hand with Peter Ramsey at Brooklyn, N. Y. It was no use, he said, to conceal the crime; he committed the murder. He said he left Hamnet's dwelling just after supper on the night of the murder, and went directly to the village of Homestead. He drank two glasses of beer in a saloon by the wayside, which is all the beverage he had that night. After quitting the saloon he went to a grocery store, where he got some cigars, also some candy for the Hamnet children. He then goes on and tells the following story to the press representatives through an interpreter: "Just as I was leaving it came into my head that I must have Hamnet's money. I thought he had a great deal of money in the house, and as I felt so queer all at once in my head I thought I must get it. I went directly to the house, but don't know how I got there. I suppose I must have been out of my mind. After getting into the house I found Mr. and Mrs. Hamnet had not come home. It occured to me that to get the money

I MUST KILL THE CHILDREN.

I found an axe in the kitchen, and taking that with me I went up into the room over the kitchen, where Robert Smith and myself slept. The bed was in the corner of the room and I saw that Robert was sleeping soundly with his face towards me. I took a position at the front of the bed, and with one blow killed the boy; he never moved. I can't say how it was that the boy's throat was cut. I may have struck him twice, but he never groaned. After the boy was dead I went into the adjoining room, where Ida and little Emmie were sleeping. There were two beds in the room—one in a corner, and the other, the one occupied by the children, near the centre Both of the little girls were sleeping. I crept over cautiously to where they slumbered and I dealt Ida a fearful blow which silenced her forever. She never moved a muscle; she was dead in a minute I then raised the axe and struck at Emmie. She uttered a cry and I hit her the second time. She did not groan again. After this I went down stairs and took position just inside the door of the room adjoining the kitchen, and

WAITED FOR MR. AND MRS. HAMNET

to come home. God knows my feelings when concealed here. I was desperate now and thirsted for more blood. After waiting a long time I heard the footsteps of the couple coming up the lawn. They came nearer and nearer, and I clutched my ax hand tight. At last they were here. Mr. Hamnet came into the room first. I was standing so that he could not see me, and I struck him from behind, using the same ax, and he fell to the floor. Mrs. Hamnet then came rushing into the room, and as she passed through the door I struck her, but did not kill her. She shrieked once or twice, "Oh God, John!" and then I struck a second blow, which killed her instantly. Mrs. Hamnet and baby were the only ones I struck twice; the others were killed with one blow. I used the ax all the time. I committed the deed to get Mr. Hamnet's money. I searched Mr. Hamnet's pockets and obtained his pocket book.

IT CONTAINED ONLY FIFTEEN DOLLARS

in paper money. I found Mrs. Hamnet's pocket-book on the sewing machine. There was only fifty cents in it. I looked over the house, but all the money I got was $15. The silver money I spent I brought with me from Germany. I did not get it from the house. My only motive for doing this deed was to get the money. I never had any ill feeling towards any of the Hamnets. I always liked the little children, and I always bought them candy when I went to Homestead. The boy Smith and I were good friends and I always liked Mr. and Mrs. Hamnet. I did not fire the house, and it was not a part of my plan to cover up the murder. When searching the house I put an oil lamp in the sitting room, and when rushing away from the building it was overturned I thought it would go out. I did not think the house would burn.

It has been ascertained this evening that the parents of Ortwein, who live in Stuttgart, are well off During the Franco-Prussian war he was drafted, but deserted and came to this country.

BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS.

One of the closing acts in this dreadful tragedy took place this afternoon—the consigning to the grave of the remains of the murdered family. There were two coffins, the largest of which held the remains of Mr and Mrs. Hammet and the two children, Ida and Emma In another and smaller coffin lay Robbie Smith. These horrible objects were kept enclosed until after the ceremonies were concluded in the church. The edifice was filled to overflowing with anguish-stricken men and women who, in a great measure, were neighbors of the murdered family.

A NEW YORK EXCITEMENT.

New York, May 6.—There is much excitement about the City Hall to-day, growing out of the alleged discovery made by some lawyers, that the passage of the Consolidation Act legislates Comptroller Green out of office, and that city is now without a comptroller. Whether the opinion of these lawyers will stand the test before the Courts is questionable; but they say that, under the new charter, the Board of Aldermen is vested with the powers of the old Board of Supervisors subject to the Mayor's veto, and that the County Treasurer is made the Treasurer of the new corporation, and no provision is made for the construction of the Executive Department, and we have no government officers except a Board of Aldermen and County Treasurer represented by the City Chamberlain. Greer, Vanoort, Bosfield and Smith and other heads of departments are not officers of the new municipality and have no power or authority in the government of the city.

SUGAR CANE.

New Orleans, May 6.—All the crevasses in Paquemine parish are closed. The work of replanting rice has commenced. The sugar cane in inundated parishes has not been entirely ruined.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered in Atlanta, Tuesday, May 5, 1874.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company vs. Jesse Boring. Case, from Troup.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought an action against the defendant as a common carrier of passengers on its road, to recover damages for an alleged injury, caused by the negligence of the defendant. On the trial of the case the jury, under charge of the Court, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,000. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds specified and set forth in the record, which was overruled by the Court, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record that the plaintiff is a citizen of this State, and a physician of thirty years' standing, that he took passage on the defendant's road, at Columbus, Georgia, to be carried to West Point, Georgia, on his way to his home in Atlanta, Georgia, and paid the usual and customary fare for such carriage; that at Opelika, in the State of Alabama, (it being the night train between Columbus and West Point,) it had to wait for the Montgomery train from half an hour to an hour before the passengers changed cars going to West Point. Whilst the defendant's train was standing on its track thus waiting for the Montgomery train to arrive on its way to West Point, the plaintiff had occasion to step out of the car, and in doing so, fell into a ditch or sewer, nine or ten feet deep below the step of the car, and broke his leg, and was otherwise injured. The car was standing at or near the usual place of receiving and putting off passengers. There were no stationary lights. There were rocks, timbers and oyster shells in the bottom of the ditch into which he fell. Plaintiff used care and caution in going down the car steps, and when he stepped off the last step, expected to put his feet on the ground instead of stepping into the open ditch, of which he had no knowledge at the time, it being dark The defendant's conductor of its train had known of the existence of the ditch for three years, it has since been closed. Objection was made at the trial to the form of the action, the plaintiff averring that the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, otherwise called the Western Railroad Company, had damaged him, etc. The Court overruled the objection, and held that the latter averment was surplusage, and need not be proved; that the suit was against the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company. There was introduced in evidence by the defendant the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama authorizing a surrender of the charter by the stockholders of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company and its incorporation into the Western Railroad Company of Alabama, for the purpose of showing that there was not in the State of Alabama, at the time of the injury complained of, such a corporation as the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company. The evidence in the record in relation to this point in the case is, that the Company running the railroad from Montgomery, Alabama, to West Point, Georgia, and from Columbus, Georgia, via Opelika, Alabama, under whatever name it had, regularly and exclusively used the depot called the Montgomery and West Point Railroad depot in West Point, and kept its agents in said depot, and still does so. The General Assembly of this State, in 1837, passed an Act incorporating the stockholders of the Montgomery Railroad Company with all such as might thereafter become stockholders in said Company, by the name and style of the Montgomery & West Point Railroad Co within the corporate limits of the town of West Point, and authorized said Company in its corporate name, to purchase, lease, possess, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors so far as shall be necessary for the location of said road, and for the construction of the necessary buildings, &c., and the same to sell, demise, alien or dispose of—and to sue, and be sued; plead, and be impleaded; answer, and be answered; defend, and be defended against, in any Courts of record in this state. The 2nd section of the Act declares that this corporate body and their *successors* shall exist and continue for fifty years after the completion of said Montgomery and West Point Railroad The second Section of the Act declares that all bills, writs, process of whatever kind known to the laws of this State, may be served upon said company, by leaving a copy thereof at the depot of said company by the Sheriff, Constable, or other officer authorized to serve the same. By this Act, the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company was incorporated as a body politic in this State, with certain defined rights and privileges, on condition that it should be liable to be sued in the Courts of this State by her own citizens, in the same manner as other incorporated companies were liable to be sued by them, and service of process for that purpose might be served on it by leaving a copy thereof at its depot, which it was authorized to construct in this State. There was no other corporation than this liable to be sued for an injury done by it to her citizens, which the Courts of this State could recognize. The Western Railroad Company is nothing more than the successor of the corporate body created by the Act of 1837, either by contract or by operation of law, so far as the rights and privileges, duties and responsibilities granted and imposed by that Act are concerned in relation to the citizens of this State. If proceedings had been instituted in the Courts of this State to forfeit the charter of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company for *non user* on the statement of facts set forth in the record, could not the Western Railroad Company have successfully replied that it was the successor of all the rights and privileges granted to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, under the Act of 1837, and that as such successor, it had continued in the exercise of the use and enjoyment of such rights and privileges up to the present time? If the Western Railroad Company is the successor of the rights and privileges granted by this State to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company by the Act of 1837, then it necessarily follows that it is subject to all the liabilities imposed by that Act for the protection of the rights and interests of the people of this State. The position assumed on the argument, if sound, would seem to us, greatly to impair, if not destructive of the rights of the Western Railroad Company to the enjoyment of the rights and privileges granted by this State to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company by the Act of 1837. As a matter of course, it cannot expect to enjoy the privileges conferred by that Act, without incurring the liabilities imposed by it. We find no error in the rulings of the Court in relation to the right of the plaintiff to maintain his action against the defendant in the Courts of this State for the injury complained of. We find no error in the charge of the Court as to the rule of damages. The Court stated the rule correctly between general and special damages, and charged the jury that special damages must be proved in order to be recovered, and that damages traceable to the act, but not its legal or natural consequence, are too remote and contingent. The charge of the Court as to the question of damages restricted the jury to such damages as resulted from the injury, and excluded speculative and imaginary damages. The Court also charged the jury, that if they believed from the evidence, that certain enumerated facts had been proved, (without expressing, or intimating to the jury whether such enumerated facts had or had not been proved) then the defendant would be guilty of negligence This charge of the Court, in stating to the jury as a conclusion of law, that certain facts, if proved, would constitute negligence, was error. Negligence is a question of fact of which the jury are to judge from the evidence, and not a question of law. When negligence has been proved to the satisfaction of the jury, certain legal consequences result therefrom, but it is not the province of the Court to tell the jury that any given state of facts amount to negligence. If the defendant was negligent, the law declares what shall be the result thereof, and the inquiry is, does the evidence in this record show such negligence on the part of the defendant, wholly independent of the charge of the Court? In our judgment, the evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant is so strong and uncontroverted that the jury were bound to find for the plaintiff, irrespective of the error in the charge of the Court, on that question. The defendant stopped its train on its track from half an hour to an hour in the night time to await the arrival of its other train to convey its passengers to their destination, over an open ditch six or eight feet deep, at the bottom of which were rocks and timbers, with no stationary lights, which ditch was known to defendant's conductor, but unknown to the plaintiff when he stepped out of the car, as he had a right to do, under the circumstances; he was precipitated into this pit-fall, had his leg broken and crippled for life. What other verdict could the jury have rendered in this case, under the evidence, as to the defendant's negligence? If the evidence as to the defendant's negligence had been doubtful or conflicting, we might have felt it to be our duty to grant a new trial for the error of the Court in its charge upon the question of negligence. It has been insisted that the amount of the verdict was excessive, and ought to be set aside for that reason. Whilst this Court will always be careful to protect the rights of Railroad Corporations against colorable and unfounded claims, and against excessive damages founded on such claims, still, when from gross negligence, as in this case, the lives and safety of passengers are exposed to danger, and injury results therefrom, it will not interfere with the verdict of the jury, except when it is apparant that the verdict is so unreasonable as to induce the belief that it was the result of passion or prejudice. In view of the facts of this case, as disclosed by the record, we are of the opinion that the verdict of the jury should not be disturbed.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

A. W. Hammond & Son, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Hill & Son; Lester & Thomson, for defendant.

Alfred Austell vs. Elizabeth McLaren, et al. Injunction, from Douglas.

McCAY, J.

A suit was brought on a joint and several promissory note against two parties who lived in different counties. No service was made upon the defendant residing in the county of the location of the suit until after the first term. At the second term, a verdict and judgment was taken against the non-resident defendant alone.

Held, That the verdict and judgment was illegal, and equity will enjoin its enforcement. In such a case, the non-resident defendant has a right to insist, upon a verdict and judgment against his co-obligor, at the time they are taken against him.

Judgment reversed.

D. F. & W. R. Hammond, for plaintiff in error.

R J. Tuggle, T. W. Latham, for defendant.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

New York, May 6.—S. S. Cordoza, State treasurer of South Carolina, and S. F. Hoge, Comptroller General, are in the city for the purpose of making arrangements for holders of bonds of South Carolina issued between 1864 and 1869 for the exchanging of such bonds for coupon bonds or certificates of stock, equal to 50 per cent. of the face value.

MISPLACED CHARITY.

New York, May 6.—The grand jury has found presentments against the present Reform Commissioners of Charities and Correction, charging that since May 1st, 1873, the Commissioners have bought dry goods in a manner at once wasteful, extravagant, and leading directly to corruption.

The Commercial has a story about a well-known charity organization, St. John's Guild, charging that a large sum of money contributed has not been accounted for The temporary Treasurer has decamped, and he did so within the knowledge of the other officers. The receipts of the Guild in cash, in February and March were $26,000, of which sum only $ 5,000 are said to have been expended for the relief of the poor.

TELEGRAMS.

London, May 6—The American Topographical corps, now in the holy land, have reached Jerusalem, after making several successful explorations in the vicinity of Mount Sinai, and report as a very remarkable fact that they were detained by heavy snow two days near Mount Sinai. The expedition will leave soon for Bashan and Moab.

Three strikes in the mines in addition to those before reported are announced. The prices of coal and iron have advanced in consequence of the strikes.

Cincinnati, May 6.—The Times has received special despatches from Little Rock, Arkansas, that the Judges Searl and Bennett who were captured on Sunday night last at Argenta, made their escape from the guard at Benton and arrived here early this morning. The writer has seen and conversed with them.

Selma, May 6—The Selma, Rome and Dalton case was taken to the Supreme Court under a bond of $100,000. The sale will not take place.

The Alabama Press Association convenes at Birmingham May 19.

Madrid, May 6.—Serrano arrived here to day and was enthusiastically received. The streets and houses were decorated.

The Republican army is marching on Durango ent.

Concha, with his command, was to leave Bilbao to-day.

Bodies of Carlists are reported at Amezcoa and Estella.

Havana, May 6.—The Captain General has issued a decree ordering the formation of eight battalions of colored militia.

Four prominent bad characters, who had offered armed resistance to Gen. DeArms, were shot this morning by order of court martial.

SENATE.

Washington, May 6.—In the Senate the Civil Rights bill was postponed

Morrill gave notice that he would speak to-morrow on gas works.

A pension and another finance bill filled the day.

Notice was given that the Geneva award would be called up to-morrow.

The Civil Rights bill and the Louisiana case seem to be in the dim distance floating.

A long executive session over a remote territorial governorship was held without any result.

HOUSE.

Hines' bill, relative to the Circuit Courts of Alabama, passed. It is very long.

Messrs. Buckner of Virginia, Vance of North Carolina, Bell of Georgia, Crittenden of Kentucky, Hereford of West Virginia, and Whitehead of Virginia, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of modifications in the revenue laws, such as the reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco, putting a tax on stocks and bonds, the repeal of the tax on leaf tobacco, and changing the character of fines and forfeitures, leaving the same to the discretion of the courts.

The Comptroller calls for bank statements of May 1st.

Nomination—A. G. Sharp, Collector Third Tennessee District.

Confirmation—Brougham, Collector of Customs Vallaco, Texas.

Messrs McIlhenny, Meets and Calhoun, a commission from Columbus, Ga., in behalf of the Chattahoochee river, leave for home to-night. They are confident of the success of their mission.

BLEEDING CAROLINA.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE CAROLINA MEMORIAL.

THE UTTER PERVERSION OF THE TAXING POWER.

THE WISHES OF TAX-PAYERS STUDIOUSLY IGNORED.

PLUNDERING OFFICIALS AND CORRUPT RINGS.

AN ABLY ARGUMENT FOR THE STRICKEN STATE.

TRUTHS FITLY SPOKEN.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

Washington, May 6.—To-day Eldridge, from the minority Judiciary Committee of the House, submitted a minority report on the condition of affairs in South Carolina. The report dissents entirely from the conclusions of the majority of the Judiciary Committee. The minority say it is impossible to turn a deaf ear to the supplicating wail of three hundred thousand oppressed and despoiled citizens of that once prosperous and happy State, praying only that inquiry be made into the extent of their alleged wrongs, and cannot find in reproaches of the conduct of the memorialists in the past any reason or justification for refusing the hearing they now request. Their fidelity to the Constitution and laws now is unquestioned, and their plea is made in respectful terms. The report then recites briefly and pointedly a list of the grievances complained of, and predicates from them that the charges of the memorialists are true. The minority say that we are aware of the doubts and difficulty in pointing out the precise clause of the Constitution authorizing intervention, but that protection in all things is essential to good government, no one denies. It should never be lost sight of, that for the condition of things now existing in South Carolina, the Federal Government is primarily responsible. Blink at it—look upon it as we may—horrible as the work of its hands may now appear—Congress set up and established the state of things that makes the commonwealth of South Carolina the foul stigma it now is in our system. We do not argue the right to interfere on that ground at this time, but we submit that we subject our government to the contempt of the world and all intelligent men, in that we are all powerful to inaugurate and establish the pandemonium now existing there, and the very moment it is done we are utterly powerless to interfere with it at all or to save the property of the people from the spoilsmen, nor can we forbear the suggestion that if this appeal was on behalf of the three hundred thousand negroes, instead of three hundred thousand white Southerners of our own race and blood, such are the sympathies of the majority as heretofore exhibited, that they would find, by right or wrong, some means of relief, or the petitioners would not have been so coldly and flippantly turned away. It is a matter of the greatest delicacy for the Federal Government to interfere to protect part of a people from oppression and misrule. It is conceded by others that it ought not be done for trivial causes, but it is not a light or trivial case that three hundred thousand people—all the property holders of a great State—are being stripped and despoiled by usurpation and fraud. That there ought to be power and authority adequate in such an emergency to save them, all lovers of honesty and good government will admit, and it is a fundamental defect in our system, if there be not in view of the thoughtful wisdom of the authors of our Constitution, are we prepared under such judgment to say that our constitution of government is fatally defective? The complaint of the memorialists is, that the rulers of the people have usurped the power to tax property owners, not for legislative purposes, not to support the government of the State, but for the purpose of impoverishing the tax-payers and enriching themselves; or the purpose of taxing the white people down to the level of the negro under the pretence of the taxing power, endeavoring to distribute the property of the owner amongst those who have none. Is not this an usurpation by the rulers of the State against which a Constitutional Government guarantee was intended to protect. It is not mere abuse of the taxing power but utter a perversion of that the power from all legitimate objects of the taxation. Can there be a republican form of government where this is done. The main object of the government being the protection of the property of the citizen, and the citizen in the enjoyment of his property. The report quotes from Hamilton, Calhoun, and other authorities as to the constitutional guarantee. It concludes as follows:

In view of the whole case, we cannot hesitate to recommend the appointment of a committee from both Houses of Congress, with power and authority to go into the State of South Carolina and fully inquire and investigate the condition of the State, and the charges and complaint of the memorialists. To do less we feel that we should violate or neglect a most solemn and imperative duty. The cry of that outraged, helpless and suffering people has reached our hearts as well as our understanding. That once prosperous and beautiful State is on the verge of ruin. She is indeed already prostrate. A horde of thieves and robbers, worse than any that ever infested any civilized community on earth have her by the throat, and are fast sucking her life blood. Three hundred thousand of her citizens—descendants of those who fought and won with our fathers the battles of American independence and liberty—are crying to us again for redress—for help. They have suffered all that humanity can endure. They have exhausted every resource, and are utterly helpless of themselves To refuse their request is to drive them to despair and ruin.

FARMERS' MEETING.

Chicago, May 6.—A meeting of the Advisory Board of the State Farmers' Association of Illinois, was held at Bloomington yesterday. Fifty-two out of one hundred and two counties in the State, were represented. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the availability of organizing an independent political party, the matter having been referred by the last meeting of the Association to this committee After the discussion, which lasted nearly all day, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote that a party should be organized, which shall include members of all industrial organizations, and an order was issued for the State Convention to meet at Bloomington.

WEATHER.

Washington, May 6.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States clear and fair weather, with but slight changes of temperature and North to West winds except in the Western Gulf states.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather with variable winds, without a decided change of temperature.

The Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers will decline slowly during the coming twenty-four hours

Liverpool, May 6.—The reports concerning the steamship Ohio were greatly exaggerated. The steamer is uninjured and will sail from Liverpool on her regular day.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

Thursday Morning, May 7, 1874.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." marll-ly

To be Read by the Ladies Only.

The latest styles of Ladies' Underwear are now open. Ladies are invited to examine. No trouble to show goods at 45 Marietta street.

Mothers remember that all the latest styles of Children's Suits can be found at the Ladies' Underwear Establishment, opposite the Post-Office. may5-dif

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOM, Alabama Street, Atlanta Georgia, HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:

Select, per quart ....65 cents
Medium, per quart ....50 cents
Ordinary, per quart ....40 cents

O. L. PEASE, Atlanta, Ga.
jan11-dif

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Go to the Old Folks' Concert and Strawberry Festival at Lochrane's Hall to-night.

A Grand Excursion will go to Toccoa on the 13th. It promises to be a grand affair.

Good agents are wanted by the Howe Sewing Machine Company.

Israel Putnam is the agent here of the State Insurance Company of Nashville.

A reliable woman is wanted to do general housework. Good wages and prompt pay.

See the advertisement of valuable mill property for sale.

See Douglas county sheriff sales.

See Campbell county deputy sheriff sales.

See notice of L. Schevenell, assignee.

See legal notice by Judge Pittman, Ordinary of Fulton county.

Matilda Rowan applies to Judge Beavers, Ordinary of Campbell county, for exemption.

D. J. Wester applies to Judge Beavers, Ordinary of Campbell county, for exemption.

Ferriby Wester applies to Judge Beavers, Ordinary of Campbell county, for exemption.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. D. E. Butler, D. D. will preach at the First Baptist Church to-night.

SICK.—The carrier for the Third Ward is sick. This will account for our subscribers on that route not getting their papers.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.—We are informed by Dr. Hickman that the lodge of Good Templars at Palmetto is the largest chartered lodge in the world, having been organized with two hundred and sixty-seven members.

SURRENDERED AT LAST.—We learn that the incorrigible and inveterate Si Hawkins, of the Covington Enterprise, laid down his broad-ax a few days ago, and entering into the *united* state took his ga[illegible] away with him. Rest-quiet-cat-in-peace.

A MEETING of the Memorial Association will take place this afternoon (May 7th) at Mrs. Overby's, in Dr. Johnson's office, at 5 o'clock, to transact important business. By order of the PRESIDENT.

PROHIBITION IN RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.—About eighteen months ago Dr. J. J. Hickman organized a lodge of Good Templars in Raleigh, North Carolina, with 247 members. Dr. Hickman received a telegram from Raleigh, yesterday, stating that on Monday, by a vote of the people, all the bar-rooms were closed for a year.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.—There is no shadow of a doubt, on a sensible man's mind, that advertising pays. A patron of THE CONSTITUTION seeing a paragraph on the above subject dropped in to tell us that he is receiving letters daily from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, Florida and Georgia, referring to THE CONSTITUTION as the medium through which our friend's business was made known to the writer.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—The ladies of the Central Presbyterian Church are deserving warm thanks for the rare entertainment prepared for the people to-night at Lochrane's Hall, opposite the Kimball House. Those splendid singers, Mrs Snook, Mrs Clarke and Mrs Robinson, will assist. This fact alone is enough to bring out a crowd. But there is the festival too, and the strawberries, and, and—the girls. Go out, everybody, to see the Old Folks in costumes of a century, more or less, ago. Go to-night and enjoy yourself. See advertisement.

THE LECTURE LAST NIGHT.—A good audience assembled at Loyd Street Church last night to hear T. G. Eiswald, Esq. on the temperance question. The lecturer chose for his subject: "*The effect of our existence*," from which he drew vivid pictures of the good or evil effects of our lives and actions upon society and the world. Mr Eiswald is an earnest and forcible speaker, and his lecture contained many noble sentiments and inculcated pure and lofty principles. The audience seemed much impressed and evidently well pleased with the lecture.

PEN PORTRAIT OF GEN. HOWELL COBB.—Prof. B. B. Kuston, Professor of Penmanship in the State Agricultural College at Athens, forwards us a facsimile of a portrait of Gen. Howell Cobb, executed with a steel pen from a photograph by Brady. The following is the inscription on the card containing the portrait: "In Memory of Georgia's Gifted Statesman, Noble Patriot, Eloquent Orator, Generous Friend, Sage Counselor, and Brave Defender, Gen Howell Cobb, Born Sept 7, 1815; Died October 9, 1868. Dedicated to the People of Georgia." As a work of art it is worth more than the $2 charged per copy.

DEATH OF MISS FANNIE LOGAN.—The many friends of Miss Fannie Logan will be grieved to learn that she died at the residence of her mother, in Vineville, about seven o'clock yesterday morning, after a severe illness of only a few days. She had not been in good health for over two years, but no one could have imagined that her beautiful young life was so near its close. She was a most lovely and amiable young lady, whose life had just put on the early blush of womanhood. Miss Logan was a niece of Colonel Thomas Hardeman, and a grand niece of Colonel O. G. Sparks. She has a very large circle of relatives, and a much larger one of friends, for all who knew her were her friends.—*Macon Telegraph.*

HON. JOHN H. JAMES, of Atlanta, informs the public that he is not, at present, a candidate for Congressional honors. He says, however, that the "time will come, in my judgment, when I think I would like to go to Congress, for this especial reason: I think the Southern people have as much right to ask about three hundred dollars each for the slaves that were set free by the war as the man that stayed at home North during the war and made large amounts of money out of contracts and rise in property, etc., etc., have to ask pay for their government bonds and greenbacks. Our Northern and Western friends will see the justice of this in a few years, I think, as no doubt many do already. Every man, woman and child in the South, white or black, is interested in this. You say, why? I answer, if the South was paid this debt money would be plentiful here, and all persons and classes would get some of it, and all kinds of property and labor would advance." Good enough. This is as good a platform as any ever constructed by party carpenters at New York, Cincinnati or Baltimore. If Mr. James can carry out his views by all means let us send him to Congress.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

A BLOODY DEED.

The Perpetrators Arrested After Four Years of Liberty.

R. J. Hackney, sheriff of Coweta county, Georgia, and R. M. Hunter, a merchant of Newnan, Ga., arrived in the city Sunday morning, having in charge George Favor and Fanny Tucker, both colored, who are charged with the murder of Fanny Tucker's husband. The accused parties were arrested at Fulton Station, on the Memphis and Paducah Railroad, about twenty miles north of Union City, and the same distance east of Columbus, Ky. The murder was committed in 1870, near Newnan. Favor and Fanny being immediately arrested and incarcerated in jail, from which place they escaped and made their way to Kentucky. It is said that they cut the man's head entirely off, gashed his body in a number of places and then threw him into a well. Fanny Tucker, after having made her escape and staying there for some time, married again and was living an undisturbed and peaceful life before the officers pounced upon her. She left her beloved one behind to mourn her sad fate. She confessed that she was implicated in the murder, but Favor denies that he had anything to do with it, although he confessed the crime while in prison in Newnan.

Their capture was effected by means of a letter being written to a friend or relative in Georgia. They were placed in jail here Sunday and remained there during the day in order to give the officers and themselves an opportunity to rest, having traveled a considerable distance. They left for Georgia Sunday night at 8 o'clock and are probably by this time snugly ensconced in their little prison cells.—*Nashville Banner.*

BADLY SCARED.

Narrow Escape of a Frightened Darkey—Wall Street in a Commotion.

Yesterday Wall street was the theatre of a live sensation. A pair of horses hitched to a wagon ran away. A negro man was coming down Wall street, in front of the State National Bank. He saw the horses dashing along with reckless speed on a line with the sidewalk. He adopted the Indian mode of warfare, and dodged behind the wooden boxing around the telegraph pole at the corner of Pryor and Wall streets. The horses made a bee line for that post. One went on the right and the other on the left of the boxing, and the pole came in dangerous proximity to the negro's cranium. The horses fell, and the bewildered darkey made a plunge forward of ten steps and fell on the pavement. He evidently believed that his "goose was cooked," as he lay there until he was informed that he was not dead.

Juries and Newspapes.

At the meeting of Fulton Superior Court, yesterday, before going on with the case before Court, Col. N. J. Hammond wished to make a statement to the Court in the absence of the jury. After the jury had retired he said that his attention had been drawn to an article published in the newspapers of this morning, commenting on the case on trial, which, if read by the jury, might prejudice their minds on the case; and, as he had observed newspapers in the hands of some of the jurors, he respectfully called the attention of the court to the matter. Col. Hammond then read the statements and comments in THE CONSTITUTION and Herald newspapers; and, under the circumstances, he moved that the jury be discharged from further consideration of the case.

The jury returned into court, and, after being sworn, each answered for himself. Five of the jurors answered that they had seen the paper. Some had read one paper, some both papers; the others had not seen or read them.

The Judge said that the law required juries to be kept together during a trial, and they could only be allowed to separate with consent of counsel in the case; this had been done last night, and the jury were allowed to separate under the charge of the court, not to speak to any one about the case, or allow any one to speak to you or in your presence. I have no doubt, from the character of this jury, which is as high and respectable as any jury, that these instructions have been obeyed, and had any person attempted to talk to you he would have been promptly reported, and the court would have had a clear course to pursue in the matter, but a different matter is now presented to the court.

This morning's newspapers contain articles alluding to the case on trial, in a very extraordinary manner, which do not purport to give the testimony in the case, but take sides in the case, and advocate by pointed suggestions, the cause of the defendants. This is action on the part of newspapers that might be destructive of the purity of jury trials, if these papers are allowed to reach the juries. A juror may thus unawares have a thing thrust under his eyes, and before he can know what it is an impression is made upon his mind, which may be indelible. A jury trial that is a partial one, or a jury that is interested with either one side or the other, is a thing to be despised, and which ought to be avoided if it can be done. The consequences are disastrous, whether this is caused by the act of these defendants or others. The fact is the same.

Suppose any person had gone to the jury and made the statements that these newspapers make the power of the court would have been unquestionable, because that would have been a direct approach to the jury; but the newspaper statements and comments are directed to the public, and they may not reach the jury; they have not reached all of you. As far as arresting this case, there is no question of the duty of the court—the case must stop and the jury be discharged.

Under this state of affairs, the court will be driven to one of two alternatives—one is to keep clever gentlemen when on the jury in trial of civil cases, (no matter how trivial the case may be), under charge of a sworn officer from the time it begins, until discharged from the case, for the purpose of keeping newspapers from them and all other communications unless by permission of the court, or to take a very different course, in order to protect the juries.

I am slow to believe this was a deliberate act, and feel confident it must have been accidental, though it is a singular accident that the matter should have got into both papers.

General Cartrell said he desired to state that it had not been shown that defendants had any connection with the matter, and objected to the discharge of the jury from the case.

Judge Hopkins replied that the responsibility rested with the court, and gave the necessary order for their discharge.

Georgians Going West.

Yesterday morning there arrived, per the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, a large party of influential business men and prominent citizens of Rome, Ga. who are on their way to Texas, seeking new homes and opportunity for the investment of their large capital in some enterprise which promises to be remunerative. The party was met at Belleville by J. W. Mass, general ticket agent of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, and P. H. Cronin, his efficient assistant, who upon arriving at East St. Louis, transferred the visitors across the river in one of the transfer busses and safely landed them at the Southern, where the party now is stopping. They propose remaining in the city until Sunday evening, when they will take the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad for Dallas, where most of them will locate. Among the excursionists are W. B. McEntire, A. E. Ross, L. F. McCord, J. L. Johnson, W. A. [illegible], of Rome, Ga; Dr. C. H. Williams, Judson E. Price, R. D. Brown and Green Cunningham, of Cave Spring, Ga.; Major B. Dunn and J. B. Everett, of Cedar Town, Ga; S. A. Cunningham, A. Grierson and Col D. S. Printup, of Shelbyville, Tenn.

Several of the party propose to go no farther West, and will take up their permanent residence in this city. Among the latter are Dr. C. H. Williams and Judson E. Price.—*St. Louis Times.*

An Extract.

A STRONG FIGURE TO CONVEY THE IDEA OF EXCESSIVE PAIN: "I have often tried to express the nature and extent of the sufferings of myself in an effort to quit the opium habit without the assistance of an antidote. It is a difficult matter. To imagine you had a four-pronged jaw-tooth in every pore of your skin, and they were all being extracted at once, might give you some idea of the excruciating nature of such sufferings. Why will any one attempt a cure in this way when they can now get Dr. Collins' Painless Opium Antidote" of B. M. Woolley, of this city.

Good News for the Children.

The Busy Bees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will give a festival at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Let all the children and their friends come and have a jolly time. Admission 25 cents. Supper free.

THE POLICE-SOLDIER EMBROGLIO.

A Military Commission in Session.

The Board Declines to Permit Any Publication of Its Proceedings, Etc.

The recent shooting of a soldier in the difficulty with our policemen, and certain alleged acts of ill treatment of the soldiers by the police, are now undergoing investigation before a military Commission at the Barracks. Knowing the public interest in the charges under consideration, and the gravity of any report which this commission may see proper to make, a representative of THE CONSTITUTION called yesterday at the Barracks for the purpose of attending the investigation and of laying before its readers the evidence and report thereon.

ESCORTED IN.

At the Barrack's gate the newspaper man made his mission known to the corporal in charge of the guard, and was politely escorted by that officer to the building where the investigation was in progress. Here his presence was formally announced to the board, and he was courteously invited to enter the room. The reporter briefly stated again his object in coming and asked permission to be present during the further investigation. The officers consulted a few moments, and, as is the custom of military courts ordered the room to be cleared of witnesses and everybody else while they considered the application. The newspaper man accordingly retired in good order to the front porch.

THE BOARD CONSULT A LITTLE OVER ONE HOUR.

The application of THE CONSTITUTION representative was evidently considered one of great importance, as it took the board nearly one hour and a half to reach a decision upon it. In the meantime he was sunning himself with patience in the front porch, and listening to the conversation of the soldiers around. From this he learned that the wounded man, private Fink, was slightly improving, although the doctors had not been able to find the ball. The police were thoroughly canvassed, and opinions freely expressed. It appeared that several of the gentlemen present had, on different occasions, been arrested and locked up by the police, and their expressions of opinion were pretty strong. As these were all *ex parte* statements and of no importance, we do not repeat them.

We learned that the Commission in session had taken a number of affidavits about this shooting but had not yet commenced the examination of any witnesses, although a large number had been summoned, and were in attendance.

NO PUBLICATION PERMITTED.

Shortly past twelve o'clock THE CONSTITUTION reporter was notified by an orderly that the Board was ready to announce him its decision upon his application. He accordingly entered the Court-room, and the following was read to him as

THE DECISION OF THE BOARD.

The Board declines to permit a reporter for these reasons: This investigation is solely for the purpose of inquiring into the facts connected with the alleged shooting of a United States soldier by policemen and citizens of Atlanta, Georgia, and complaints of ill treatment which may be made by soldiers against city policemen.

The report which we shall make will be to our commanding officer and solely for his consideration, to afford him a correct basis for any action which he may see proper to take. We are not subjecting any one to a military trial; if we were we would not object to the presence of any one. It is not the custom of military courts or boards to disclose the evidence of one witness to another before it has been seen by the reviewing authority.

CAPT. E. B. KELLOGG, 18th Infantry.
CAPT. WILLIAM MILLS, 2d Infantry.
CAPT. A. S. DOGGETT 2d Infantry.

Of course, nothing was to be done after this announcement but to retire again, and after thanking the officers composing the board for their courtesy, the reporter withdrew.

We regret that such a decision should have been reached. The matter under investigation is one in which our citizens, as well as the soldiers, are interested and there is much curiosity to know the nature and effect of the evidence that may be introduced. It is the custom of military boards, however, to conduct certain investigations in privacy, and the Board certainly had the right to enforce the rule.

The Magazines.

The Rural Carolinian for May, opens with an article on the Pine Lands, which the writer considers the hope of civilization in the Low Country. This paper is followed by short articles on about fifty other subjects, every one of them of practical value to the agriculturists of the South. Horticulture, poultry, bees, the mechanical arts, farm-stock, the Granges, and lastly, literature, science and home interests, all have a place in this valuable Southern Magazine.

The May Eclectic contains an admirable portrait of Chief-Justice Waite, and the accompanying editorial sketch of his life is by far the best that has yet appeared. Professor Huxley's article on Universities; "Dr. Johnson's Writings" taken from Cornhill Magazine; "The Prince Painters of Italy" from Macmillan's Magazine, and additional chapters of the striking story, "Far from the Madding Crowd,"—these are the choice selections from foreign current literature that make up this excellent number. The editorial departments are full of information.

Blackwood's Magazine for April contains a continuation of the interesting serial, "Alice Lowaine." "Disorder in Dreamland" is concluded, and "Valentine and his Brother" proves to be a story of well sustained interest. The new books are ably discussed and so are "International Varieties." The Magazine closes with a lengthy political article, that contains a graphic account of Ashantee.

Lippincott's for May is bright and sparkling. Edward Strahan pleasantly describes a visit at Heidelberg, and then we have well-told reminiscences of Gerome, the Painter. John Boyle O'Reilly, James M. Thompson and T. M. Coan each contribute a song. George McDonald's "Malcolm" deepens in interest and really captivates the reader. We have only space left to call attention to Fannie R. Fudge's article on "Burning and Burial." The usual variety of monthly gossip and literary criticism completes the number.

We have received the May number of the National Teacher, and having examined its contents with some care, we cheerfully commend it to the attention of the teachers of our State. The most interesting articles in the number for this month are: "Methods of Examination," "The Object of Punishment," "The Primary Teacher," besides several interesting discussions in the editorial department. The editor is Hon. E. E. White, well and favorably known to Georgia teachers. Address him at Columbus, Ohio, and send $1 50 for the National Teacher.

PIC-NIC.—The First Presbyterian Church Sunday School pic-nic to Vining's Station next Saturday.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.—Gov. Smith has appointed Benning B. Moore, Judge of the County Court of Thomas county.

FALLS WITH A FIT.—Yesterday evening Mr. Sim Clark fell at the corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets with a severe fit. Quite a large crowd was attracted in a few moments. He soon recovered and was carried to his room.

THE Second Baptist Sabbath School will have its pic-nic at Stone Mountain on next Saturday, May 9th. The train leaves precisely at 6½ o'clock A. M. Tickets twenty-five cents (25c.) All friends of the school cordially invited to attend.

PERSONAL.—Mr Ed. Calaway, the clever and efficient clerk of the National Hotel, of Atlanta, gave us a pop call on last Saturday. Mr C is one of the rising young gentlemen of Atlanta, and Forsyth has reason to be proud of him.—*Forsyth Advertiser.*

We trust no young lady will give him a call away from the National.

A BANTER.—We are authorized by Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company of this place to say that they still hold the Champion Hat and Belt, won at Augusta, Ga., last May, and now open to the whole State. There is no inducement, there can be found in their treasury $1,000, which they are willing to stake on a race, to be governed by same rules and regulations as were adopted at Augusta.—*Athens Georgian.*

What says Hook and Ladder?

GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT NEWNAN.—The senior class of College Temple, at Newnan, give a strawberry festival to-morrow night, for the purpose of fitting up the stage in the new hall. The senior class consists of Misses Mary Featherston, Lizzie Dodson, Mollie Hall, Lota Nimmons, Lula Wellborn, Cora Wellborn, Sallie Willis, Fannie Lou Willis, Lula McLendon, Nora Turner, and Hattie Walker. "Strawberries and Cream" indeed! They are no attractions at all, when compared with the senior class. Give us the latter all the time.

COURT MATTERS.

Supreme Court.

ORDER OF THE CIRCUITS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

12. Rome.........9	17. Ocmulgee.........22
14. Cherokee.........14	18. Eastern.........13
15. Augusta.........20	19. Brunswick.........9
16. Middle.........9	

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, May 6, 1874.

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.

No. 5. McBride & Co. vs. T. T. Bohanan et. al. Certiorari, from Campbell. Argued.

Thomas W. Latham, by A. W. Hammond & Son for plaintiff in error.

Mobley & Lester, by B F. Abbott, contra.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 26. Burt & Spencer vs. James D. Collins. Injunction, from Fulton. Argued.

E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error.

Lester & Thomson, contra.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Windham, King & Albridge vs G B McGuire. Case, from Haralson, Argued. Thomson & Twiner, W Brock, by Collier & Collier, for plaintiff in error. No appearance, contra.

No. 2. James C. Wardlaw, administrator, vs Joseph M. Wardlaw. Equity, from Walker. Argued. Warren Akin, D C Sutton, for plaintiff in error. I E Shumate, by brief, contra.

No 3. E W Clements et al vs E Lyon et al. Rule vs sheriff, from Polk. Argued. E N Broyles, Thomson & Twiner, for plaintiff in error. Wright & Featherston, J A Blance, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Broyles, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court

Met yesterday morning at its usual hour, Hon. John L. Hopkins, Judge, presiding.

Morton Fouche vs. The Western and Atlantic Railroad. Case, etc.

In this case, Judge Hopkins being disqualified, Col. L E Bleckly was agreed upon to preside. The jury found for the plaintiff, $1,000 and costs.

F O H Richardson, having passed a very creditable examination, was yesterday admitted to the bar of the Superior Courts of this State.

Cohen & Menko vs Southern Express Company. Dismissed on motion of defendant's counsel. A W Hammond & Son, for defendants.

J Hayes & Co., vs Guthman & Haas. Verdict for plaintiff for $40 with interest. Jackson & Clarke for plaintiffs.

W. K. Fox vs. J. W. Davis & Co. Attachment. Motion to dismiss denied.

Gilmore vs. Cole. This case went to trial, and while the jury were out Court adjourned until this morning.

The cases for trial to-day are—

Westmoreland vs. Shehane. Pamelia Jenkins, administratrix, vs. The Mayor and Council. Fannie Williams vs. The Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad. Durand vs. Williams. Hancock vs. Bruce. Gray vs. Homer Blackman. The Presbyterian Church vs. Wilson. Baker vs. Haas. Clay vs. Jackson.

The Justice's Courts

A white woman named Mrs. S. E. Chase was arrested yesterday on two warrants issued by Justice Walker. She was taken from the train as she was starting for Charlotte. The first warrant was sued out by Mrs. L A Glenn, and charged Mrs Chase with cheating and swindling. The second was taken out by Mr George Shultz, and charged her with larceny after trust, in retaining the proceeds of a lottery ticket which had been entrusted her to sell.

The investigations will probably be concluded to-day.

The other Courts were quiet.

Station House Report.

Josephine Johnson and Ellen Gartrell were arrested yesterday morning for stealing $31 from a soldier. They will be tried by Justice Sasseen.

The arrests for violations of the ordinances reach five.

Death of Capt. G. G. Ragland.

We have to perform the sad task of announcing the death of another former proprietor of this paper, and one of our most estimable citizens. Capt. George Gilmer Ragland died at his residence in Wynnton on Sunday night, after suffering for some time with that unrelenting enemy of human life, consumption. He was born in Milledgeville in July, 1833, and, early in life, came with his father, the late Thomas Ragland, to this city. For a few months after the death of the latter, he was one of the proprietors and the chief business manager of the Enquirer, though then in feeble and failing health.

He was a man universally esteemed for his sterling good qualities and high sense of honor and duty, and to all who ever knew him especially to all with whom he had either social or business relations—his memory will ever be saddened by regret that one so loved and capable of so much usefulness, had health permitted, was cut off so early. He leaves a widow and two young children to mourn the loss of a model husband and father. By his untimely death the once large family of Thomas Ragland, that has lost so many members within the last few years, is still further diminished.

Captain G. G. Ragland enlisted as a private in the Columbus Guards, and accompanied them to the seat of war in 1861. He was transferred, in 1862, to the Nelson Rangers, a cavalry company being then organized by Captain Tom Nelson, and was elected First Lieutenant. He served with this company in this capacity during the Kentucky and Mississippi campaigns, and in 1864 at Meridian, Mississippi, was elected Captain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Nelson, then elected Colonel of the Eleventh Mississippi. As Captain of the company, he commanded this splendid organization in many of the hard fought battles which it rest so gallantly conducted in North Mississippi. Gen S. D. Lee having been appointed Lieutenant-General of the army of the Southwest, the Nelson Rangers, as his escort company, were transferred to the infantry army at Atlanta. Captain R. served as chief commanding officer through the Georgia and Tennessee campaign, being present at every fight from the 23d of July, 1864, to the culminating battle around Nashville. The army being transferred to North Carolina, Captain R. followed their fortunes through the severe fight at Bentonville, and surrendered with the army at Greensboro in April, 1865, having been in the army from its inception to its close. He was humane, courteous and brave.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

THE CONVICT LEASE IN THE COURT.—The violence committed on the person of the wife of the [illegible] of the Central Railroad [illegible] convicts from this county [illegible] most novel and interesting [illegible] Courts. It is currently reported on the streets that she intends to enter suit for damages against Messrs. Riddle, Smith and Taylor, the lessees of the convicts. The suit will be either an action on the case for consequential damages, or an action of trespass *vi et armis* for the illegal act of the servant committed by the reason of their negligence.—*Sandersville Gazette.*

A NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The members of St. Luke's Church, Atlanta, through the liberality of generous friends at home and in New York City, have bought [illegible] devoted parish will proceed at once to build upon the charming site a church [illegible] a blessing to that interesting and [illegible] our city. We [illegible] sympathy, but the generous aid of [illegible] enterprise.

The Trinity girls, having secured a beautiful [illegible] will soon begin the building of a Sunday school chapel. They give their first [illegible] evening in the unfinished room of the church, on the corner of Whitehall and Peters streets, and cordially invite the public. No charge for admittance. [illegible] strawberries [illegible].

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Mr. Henry Richardson, son of F. M. Richardson, was admitted to the bar yesterday in Fulton Superior Court, after a highly creditable examination. Mr Richardson is a young man of fine ability and will we feel assured make a [illegible].

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the fine mill property, at Ringgold, recently owned by Dunn & Brown, for sale. The mill is [illegible] with milling [illegible]. Here is a fine chance [illegible].

WANTED.—Some good [illegible] for City [illegible] and several other good points [illegible] Popular Howe Sewing Machine. [illegible] offer inducements. may5-dtf

CHILDRENS' All-Wool Suits from $5 up, at O K Clothing Store, 32 Whitehall street. apr17-dtf

THE GEORGIA ZOUAVES.

The Parade of Yesterday—Visit to the Cemetery—Decorating Lieutenant Bedell's Grave.

The Georgia Zouaves, under Captain John L. Conley, paraded yesterday afternoon. The regimental band—a very fine one—headed the march and discoursed the music.

From various causes the ranks of the Zouaves were not as full as usual. The company presented a fine appearance, and made a splendid display. After marching through several streets the Zouaves proceeded to Oakland Cemetery, where they decorated the grave of Lieutenant Bedell. Not only did every member of the company contribute to the floral tribute to the memory of their dead comrade, but many citizens. Quite a crowd collected to witness the scene. After this was over the Zouaves marched back to the city. The company gives evidence of proficiency in the manual of arms.

Before their departure from the armory near THE CONSTITUTION office, Broad street was thronged with spectators. Along the line of march crowds assembled to witness their evolutions.

"Strawberries and Cream."

The Festival at Lochrane's Hall—Over Four Hundred Dollars Realized.

Last night was the closing night of the festival given by the ladies of the First Methodist Church, to finish the main audience room of the church. The attendance was even larger than on the night previous. As Prof. Courtney remarked, there were *eight acres* of people there. The strawberries though delicious, were eclipsed by the rosy cheeks of lovely maidens, while the cream was less invigorating than their smiles; the ice-cream did not melt half as fast as did the susceptible hearts of adoring swains before the all-conquering glances of ladies fair.

The Castalian fount was under the charge of Mrs. Colquitt, Mrs. W. F. Peek, Miss Mary Carter, Miss Nannie Colquitt, and Miss Annie Berry.

The fruit table was superintended by Miss Alice Hulsey, Miss A Potter, Miss M. Hollingsworth, Miss K Hollingsworth, Miss P. Glass.

The flower table had, for its presiding divinities, Miss Trippe, Miss Hammond and the Misses Fowler.

At the cigar stand were Miss Lou Hulsey, Miss Oatsolm and Miss Delia Potter.

A very attractive table was that presided over by Mrs W D Grant, Mrs Reid, Miss Mays, Miss Hammond and Miss Cosart.

Very popular tables were those presided over by Mrs. Forescre (Presidentess), Mrs E F Maddox, Mrs Peck, Mrs G W D Cook, Mrs J C Courtney and Mrs W H Patterson, Mrs B B Crew, Mrs Simonton, Miss Mary Redding and Mrs Newton.

At the Castalian Fount was the hen that laid the golden eggs. Each egg contained a fortune. This reporter obtained one. Upon breaking it open he discovered his fortune to be couched in this laconic language: "A large family and an empty larder" With thirteen boys, six girls and three pecks of peas, he acknowledges the corn.

Several "briefless barristers" were there, and judging by the ardent manner in which they plead before Cupid's Court, we think some of them obtained a verdict.

The receipts last night were estimated at $250, and with that of the night previous foots up about $450.

The "Busy Bees" have a festival in the Chamber of Commerce Hall at 3 P. M. to-day. Admission 25 cents and no other charge.

If you would know how well a sewing machine runs read the advertisement of the Howe Machine.

THE First Methodist Sunday-school picnic to Stone Mountain on the 14th, and will be the guests of the Union Sunday-school there.

GRAND EXCURSION.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the grand excursion to Toccoa next Wednesday. Addresses, music, dancing and something good to eat are salient features, in addition to the beauties of the falls.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NASHVILLE.—Mr. Israel Putnam is the agent of the above company in this city. The Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee, gives this company a very strong endorsement. Mr. Putnam is a live and staunch agent.

Financial and Commercial

Atlanta Cotton Statement.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6, 1874.

Cotton closed quiet at 15½a15¾ cents.

ATLANTA, May 6, 1874.

Receipts at all ports to-day ....[illegible]
Consolidated Receipts ....[illegible]
Stock at all ports ....[illegible]
Stock in New York ....[illegible] bales.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton dull; sales 932 bales at 17 5-8a18 1-8.

Cotton—Net receipts 331 bales; gross 1,025.

Cotton sales for future delivery closed steady with sales of 14,400 bales, as follows: May 17 1-16a17 3-32; June 17 1-2a17 17-32; July 17 15-16; August 18 3-16; September 17 15-16a18, October 17 3-4; November 17 5-8; December, 17 1-2a17 9-16.

Southern flour heavy and declining; common to fair extra $6 40a6 75; good to choice do., $7 30a11. Wheat heavy; 2a3c lower and in very moderate demand. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar steady at 7 3-8a8; fair to good refining 8 1-8; prime 7 7-8a8; Muscovado & Porto Rico 7. Molasses quiet; only jobbing demand sales. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin quiet at $3 70. Turpentine quiet at 41. Pork firmer at $17 12½ for new mess. Beef unchanged. Lard firmer 10 11-16. Whisky lower at 97a97½.

Money easy; supply in excess of the demand at 3. Exchange firm with moderate business at $4 85. Gold 13 1-2a14. Governments steady and active. States a little better for some.

LATER—81s 21¼; 62s 14¾; 64s 16 3-4; 65s 17 3-4; new 19 3-8; 67s 20 1-8; 68s 7-8; new 5s 15; Ten-Forties 14 7-8. Tennessees 82½; new 82½; Virginia sixes 36; new 33; Consols 50½; Deferred 11; Missouri 6s 94; St. Joseph 91; Louisiana 6s 35; new 35; Levee 6s 35; 8s 40; Alabama 8s 40; 5s 35; Georgia 6s 75; 7s 90; North Carolina 21; new 13 1-2; Special Tax 3; South Carolinas 22; new 7 1-4; April and October 15.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; family $6 65a6 90. Corn firmer and higher at 72a75. Pork in light demand; holders firm at $17 50. Lard firm; 10 1-2 for steam; 10 5-8a10 3-4 for kettle. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders 7; clear rib 9 5-8a9 3-4; clear 9 7-8. Whisky firm at 93.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 80a83. Pork dull drooping at $17 25. Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders 7 1-4; clear rib 9 3-4; clear 10 1-4. Lard 11a11½. Whisky 93.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Flour firmer and in improved demand; low and medium brands 25c higher; superfine winter $4 25a4 75. Corn easier; some sales a fraction lower; 66a69 for No 2 mixed [illegible] white mixed higher at 67a68. Whisky steady. Pork firm and higher at $17a17 25; held at the close at $17 50. Bacon stiff and higher; demand exceeds supply; shoulders 8, clear rib sides 9 5-8a9 3-4; clear sides 9 7-8a10. Lard—summer 10; winter 10 1-4.

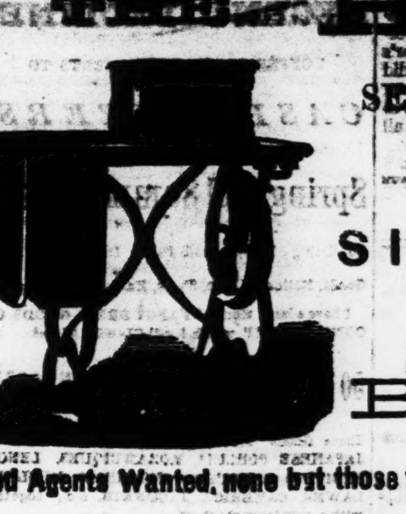
BOSTON, May 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18 7-8; gross receipts 1,477 bales; exports to Great Britain 50; sales 30; stock 6,000.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Cotton firm; middlings 17 1-2; gross receipts 493 bales; exports coastwise 56; sales 65; stock on actual count 10,767.

MOBILE, May 6.—Cotton firm and fair demand; middlings 16¾; low middlings 16 1-8a16 1-4; good ordinary 15 1-8; net receipts 37 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,640; sales 500; stock [illegible].

AUGUSTA, May 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16 3-8; receipts 9 bales; sales 250.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Cotton quiet; low grades easier to buy; low middlings 16 1-4a16 1-2; receipts 214 bales; shipments 2,646; stock 32,684.



THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE IS THE SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Good Agents Wanted, none but those with references need apply.

J. B. SCARRATT, Southern Manager.

may7—3t wed fri sun

GALVESTON, May 6.—Cotton dull and irregular; good ordinary 13 1-2; middlings 17¼; net receipts 441 bales; exports to Great Britain 3 300 bales; sales 300; stock 21,477.

LIVERPOOL, May 6, 3 P. M.—Cotton—sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in May, 8 1-4.

6 P. M.—Common rosin 6s 9d. Turpentine 30sa30s 6d.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Cotton—demand fair; middlings 17 3-8; net receipts 696 bales; gross 740; exports to Great Britain 1,306; sales 2,000. Last evening 2,300 bales; stock 106,716.

SAVANNAH, May 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 16 7-8; net receipts 93 bales; gross 93; exports to Great Britain 1,943; sales 776; stock 30,111.

CHARLESTON, May 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16 5-8; low middlings 16 1-4a16 3-8; good ordinary 15¼; net receipts 5,142 bales; sales 150; stock 14,234.

WILMINGTON, May 6.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 16 3-4; net receipts 82 bales; exports coastwise 232; stock 1,447.

NORFOLK, May 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; net receipts 514 bales; exports coastwise 464; sales 250; stock 6,191.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but in demand; choice amber $1 80a1 83; Pennsylvania $1 74a1 75. Corn dull; white southern 85a86; yellow southern 85a87; mixed western, new, 85a87. Oats dull; southern 66. Rice quiet. Hay unchanged. Pork easier; mess $17 50. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides 9 by car load, loose. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders 7 3-8a7 1-2; clear rib sides 9 3-4a10. Sugar-cured hams 14a15. Lard firm 10 1-2a10 5-8. Western butter easy and in good demand; bulk of sales at 34a35. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at 97. Sugar unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Flour firmer; double extra, $6; treble extra $6 25a7 25; choice $7 50a8 50. Corn firm; 90 for mixed; 92a93 for yellow; 95 for white. Oats 60a62. Bran quiet at $1 35a1 40. Hay dull $23 for prime, $26 for choice. Pork firmer at $18. Dry salted meats, dealers rates, 6 7-8a7 for shoulders; 9 1-4 for clear rib; 9 1-2 for clear. Bacon firmer; better feeling; dealers ask 7 1-4 for shoulders; 10 1-8 for clear rib; 10 3-8 for clear. Hams 13 1-4a13 1/2. Lard very scarce; 11 1-8a11 1-4 for tierce; 11 3-4 for keg. Sugar firmer and scarce; 7 5-8 for good to common; 8 3-4 for low fair to fully fair; 9 1-8 for prime; 9 1-2 for strictly prime; 10 1-2 for yellow clarified. Molasses—no sales. Whisky dull; 96 for Louisiana; 99 for Cincinnati. Coffee 23a24 for fair to fully fair. Corn meal scarce at $4 10a4 20.

Gold 11 5-8a12 1-8. Exchange—New York sight par. Sterling 46a47.

SPRING Clothing at lowest prices.
Spring Clothing at lowest prices.
Spring Suits for business and dress.
Spring Suits for business and dress.
at M. & J. HIRSCH'S.
at M. & J. HIRSCH'S.
may 3-tf 50 Whitehall street.

LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS'

Sun Bonnets made to order at D. Steinheimer's cheap corner store. $15,000 worth of Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, Clothing, Hats, etc., cheaper than ever, at

D. STEINHEIMER,
Corner Whitehall and Mitchell sts.
may6-d4t—wed,thur,sat,sun

HYMENEAL.

ANDERSON—HALL—Married, yesterday, May 6th, in Newnan, Georgia, at the residence of Alvan D Freeman, by the Rev. D. L. Anderson, Mr L. F. Anderson, of Atlanta, and Miss Anna B. Hall, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

☞ Frankfort papers please copy.

WANTS.

GOOD WAGES AND PROMPT PAY. A reliable woman to do the general housework in a small family, will be employed on the above terms. Apply at THE CONSTITUTION office. may7—3t

AMUSEMENTS.

The Old Folks' Concert.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL!

AT LOCHRANE'S HALL,

Opposite Kimball House.

DELICIOUS SINGING.

MRS. SNOOK, MRS. CLARKE AND MRS. ROBINSON TO ASSIST.

THE Ladies of the Central Presbyterian Church expect all their friends to come on THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT. The public are invited. may7—dlt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the District Court of the United States at Athens, the 2d day of May, 1874. To all whom it may concern.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of E. S. Ragland & Co., and E. S. Ragland and Harvey P Ragland, of the county of Clarke and State of Georgia, within said District who have been adjudged Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court for said District.

may7—d1aw3w LEONARD SCHEVENELL, Assignee.

Valuable Mill Property FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for Investment

WE offer for sale that very valuable and well known Mill property recently owned by [illegible] how and strong; machinery all new and the very best quality. Head about nine feet, with water sufficient to run machinery day and night. Large frame dwelling [illegible] and strong, about three hundred acres wood land, [illegible] a road from mill to depot. Will sell at low figures and easy terms. Now is the time to buy [illegible]. For full particulars call on the undersigned, or on M. McConnell, Attorney at Law, Chattanooga, Tenn.

M. G. DOBBINS, Atlanta, Ga.
I. R. JOBE, Ringgold, Ga.
R. M. DODSON, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
may7—d&wtf

GRAND EXCURSION TO TOCCOA.

THE GRAND EXCURSION AND BALL OF THE Fire and Military Companies of Atlanta, on the Air-Line Railroad to Toccoa City and the Falls, takes place

Wednesday, May 13th, 1874

A String and Brass Band will be on hand; a splendid Banquet, Lunch in the evening, and Dancing (for which ample preparations will be made) addresses by Hon B. H. Hill and Colonel Thomas Hardeman, and a visit to the far famed Toccoa Falls.

Tickets for the sale at all Hotels and at Phillips & Crew's, and Pope & Fox's, and by all the Station agents on the Air-Line Railroad.

Tickets good for fare both ways, Dinner, Lunch and Dancing. See hand bills. Train will leave at 6½ A. M. may7—dtd

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., October 11, 1873.

Thomas W. Coskery, Esq., Augusta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: At the request of one of the Officers of

The State Insurance Co., OF NASHVILLE,

I take very great pleasure in sending you my earnest endorsement of this Company, as reliable in every particular. It is prudently conducted, and I know of no Company doing business in Tennessee, in whose safety and solvency I place more trust than this Company.

Yours truly, W. MORROW,
Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee.

Mr. ISRAEL PUTNAM, No. 10 Whitehall street, is Agent in Atlanta for the above Sterling Home Company. We are reliably informed that the Directory is composed of the wealthiest and ablest citizens of Nashville, and shall be pleased to know that our merchants encourage it liberally. may7-1t

GEORGIA—Campbell county.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, May 6, 1874.

MATILDA ROWAN, as next friend of the minor children of Joseph Brantly and Ellen Brantly, deceased, has applied for a second exemption, they not having one thousand dollars worth in the first application, and I will pass upon same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of May, 1874, at my office in Fairburn in said county.

R. C. BEAVERS,
may7—w2t Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Campbell County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE May 5, 1874.

D. J. WESTER has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 16th day of May, 1874, at my office in Fairburn in said county.

R. C. BEAVERS,
may7—w2w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Campbell County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, May 5, 1874.

FERIBY WESTER has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same, on the 15th day of May, 1874 at 10 o'clock A M, at my office in Fairburn, in said county.

R. C. BEAVERS,
may7—w2w Ordinary.

Campbell County Deputy Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Fairburn, Campbell county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in June next, the following property, to-wit:

One house and lot in the town of Fairburn the lot containing one-half acre, more or less, and the same being the house and lot known as the A. McSmith dwelling place, No. —, the same being the place where T B Swann now lives. Levied on by virtue of two Justice Court fi fas issuing from the Justice Court of the 733d District, G. M., of said county, both—as the property of A. McSmith—in favor of Wright Martin vs. A. McSmith. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. Levy made by a Constable and turned over to me to advertise and sell. May 5th, 1874.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
may7—wtds Deputy Sheriff.

Douglas County Sheriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, within the legal hours of sale, before the Court House door, in the town of Douglasville, in said county, the following property, to-wit:

Lot of land number seven hundred and thirty-nine (739) of originally the 18th district, and 2d section, of Cherokee, now Douglas county, Ga., containing 40 acres, more or less. Levied on by virtue of a fi fa issued from a Justice Court for the 951st District, G M. in favor of Wiley Scroggin vs. Benjamin Tidwell and James Leathers. Levied on as the property of James Leathers. Property pointed out by Jno. M. Edge, plaintiffs' attorney. Levy made by J W Johnson, L C, and returned to me. This March 29, 1874.

Also, at the same time and place, lot of land number one hundred and twenty-eight (128) in the 2d district and 5th section of originally Carroll, but now Douglas county, containing 20¼ acres, more or less. Levied on by virtue of a fi fa in favor of Wiley Scroggin vs James Leathers. Sold as the property of James Leathers. Levy made and returned by J. C. James, L. C., on March 2, 1869.

S. W. BIGGERS,
may7—wtds Deputy Sheriff.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

WHEREAS G L JONES HAS APPLIED FOR letters of administration on the estate of Mary W. T. Jones, late of said county, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in June next, else letters will be granted the applicant.

Witness my official signature, this May 4, 1874.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary
may7—30d Fulton county.

DYSPEPSIA PLAYED OUT!

Knocked Higher than a Kite.

THE WATER OF LIFE DOES THE WORK.

OVER A HUNDRED CURED IN ATLANTA ALONE.

We will give their names if called upon.

No restrictions placed upon you. Eat, drink and be merry is the word.

One Dollar per Bottle,

Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

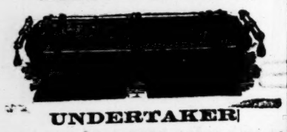
J. PURLEY & CO.,
11 PEACHTREE STREET,
may2-d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Reading Notices.

Hiscox's Hair Dye, No. 16 Astor House, New York, is the best in the world; an economizer; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.
oct8—d1y

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. BONNEFELD,



UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases!

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER.

Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets.
aug3—d1tm

Crowell's Patent Fencing.

We have secured the exclusive right to manufacture

SOMMER CROWELL'S

PATENT FENCING,

and have procured a large number of the very latest and most elegant Designs from Philadelphia. We are prepared to furnish our patrons at most reasonable rates. This Fence is put together without the use of bolts or rivets, and will be delivered on board of cars, complete and ready to set up.

Send for circulars and photographs.

WEBSTER & MARKS,
mar25—d.f Chattanooga, Tenn.

ICE! ICE!!

I HAVE removed my Ice House from James' Bank Block to the new Rock Ice House, adjoining National Hotel, fronting Railroad, where a constant supply of pure Ice may always be found, wholesale and retail.

Strict attention will be given to orders from country consumers. Terms Cash.

Greatly reduced prices to parties purchasing by the ton or carload.

Ice tickets can be had. Apply to

F. EMERY,
At Emery's Ice House,
may1-d1m Wall Street, fronting Railroad.

Georgia National Bank,

OF ATLANTA,

Capital, : : $100,000,

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, GOLD AND Silver, makes Collections, and transacts a general Banking business. I. A. LAPHAM, President.
E. L. JONES, Cashier. may5—d1mo

TEMPERANCE RALLY!

THERE WILL BE A

FREE TEMPERANCE LECTURE

AT LOYD STREET CHURCH, ON WEDNESDAY Night, May 6th, at 8 o'clock, to be delivered by T. G. ELSWALD, Esq., entitled

"The Effect of Our Existence."

The public are cordially invited, especially "the Cold Water Templars," and all friends of temperance.

SEATS FREE.
may5—d1t

TO RENT,

A HOUSE, CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS, No. 43 Whitner street.

Apply, on the premises, to

mar23—d.f R. D. C. O'KEEFE.

ATLANTA AND

Tennessee Market House,

ROSS, JAMISON & CO. BUTCHERS, Dealers in Cattle, Hogs, Butter, Eggs, etc., No. 136 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

O. A. V. ROSS, } W. L. SHOFNER & CO.,
J. K. JAMISON, } Fayetteville, Tennessee
W. L. SHOFNER, } apr12-d6m

HAMMETT & HARRIS,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for Wood, Tabor & Morse and Baxter Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Thrashers, Cotton Gins and Screws, etc., can be found at AIR-LINE HOUSE,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Or our office in COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

Send for circular and price list.
mar14—d&wtf

For Sale.

FOUR Hydraulic (4) Presses, one (1) Hydraulic Pump, one (1) pair of Rollers, five Heaters, Thirty horse-power Engine and Boiler. (All machinery Callahan make)

Address JAS. T. BARTON,
may2-d1m No. 210 Front Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Surveyor's Instruments for Sale.

A TRANSIT and LEVEL—good as new—used only three months, large and of the best make. Particularly suited to Civil Engineering. Will be sold much less than cost.

Address N. L. ANGIER,
may3—d1w Atlanta, Georgia.

JUST ARRIVED.

KID GLOVES 50c, 4-4 Bleaching 10 to 12½c, new style Prints, best 10c. Beautiful Dress Goods, Linen Lawn, Victory Lawn. Ladies Gaiters $1 50 to $2 25. Misses and Childrens' Shoes, Mens' Calf, Prince Albert Shoes. Ladies' and Mens' Hats, very low.

KISER & WATSON.
77 Whitehall street,
may3—d1w Atlanta, Ga.

CASH TRADE.

MY STOCKS OF SILK MEATS, BACON, HAMS, Lard, Corn, Hay, Flour all grades in barrels and bags, Common Molasses, New Orleans and Florida Syrup, Sugars, Coffees, Rice, Lime, Tobaccos, Feathers, Salt, Oysters, Candles, &c., are large I offer the best

POSSIBLE INDUCEMENTS

— TO —

Cash Buyers.

The usual terms to merchants. A. K. SEAGO.
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets.
may5—d6

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA R. R., }
AUGUSTA, GA., May 2d, 1874. }

GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.—Stockholders and their families will be passed over the Georgia and Macon and Augusta Railroads to Augusta and return, to attend the Company's Convention, which will meet at Augusta on

Wednesday, May 13th, 1874

The Down Passenger Train from Atlanta to Augusta on Tuesday, May 12th, will carry cars sufficient to accommodate all Stockholders and their families wishing to attend the Convention.

The privilege heretofore granted to Stockholders riding from point to point on the road is abolished, and Conductors are required to collect fare to any other point than Augusta.

S. K. JOHNSON,
may5—d1d Superintendent.

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELLERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms all reasonable. F. H. WOODARD,
feb1—d3t Proprietor.

HAVING RECOVERED MY HOME HERE THE

RECENT DECLINE,

I OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

CASH BUYERS.

Spring and Summer Goods

Consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

I have a large stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT, which I will CLOSE OUT at

50 PER CENT LESS THAN COST.

These Goods consist of SILKS, GRENADINES, JAPANESE POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, LENOS, STRIPED and FIGURED ORGANDIES, MUSLINS, LAWNS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, etc., together with a very large stock of

Dress Trimmings.

NO HUMBUG.

I will sell as I advertise, as I am determined to close out the above stock of goods.

A. S. TALLEY,
No. 11 West Mitchell Street,
apr26—d3taw3m Atlanta, Ga.

SHINGLES.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish strictly first-class Shingles in large or small quantities at short notice.

For cheapness durability and beauty of roof, our Shingles cannot be surpassed.

Samples sent on application to

PERKINS & WALLACE.
mar13-d2aw3m Lawrenville, Burke Co., Ga.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

— OF THE —

National Surgical Institute,

Wall street, Opp. Passenger Depot, South Side,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

THIS IS AN INCORPORATED INSTITUTION, with ample capital, and a thoroughly organized Surgical and Medical Staff, for the treatment of Congenital and acquired Deformities of the human body, and diseases or conditions requiring surgical operations, or mechanical appliances for their relief or cure; also, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to females, for paralysis, and other afflictions, as shown in Illustrated Circulars. The Southern Branch is now in successful operation in Atlanta.

The building occupied is of brick, new, large, well ventilated, well furnished, and supplied with machinery power, gymnastic arrangements, Electrical Instruments, vapor, electro, galvanic and other Baths, vaccum treatment, movement apparatus, and many other appliances from the original Institute in Indianapolis, Ind. An ample corps of skilled Assistants, and apparatus makers, has been brought here, and the whole is under the charge of Surgeon of well known ability and skill. Two hundred patients are already under the treatment of the Southern Branch, and the results are highly gratifying and satisfactory. Call and examine the methods of treatment, and the facilities for carrying forward the work.

ADDRESS: K. H. ROLAND,
Sec'y Nat. Sur. Institute,
may6—d1yr ATLANTA, GA.

STORES TO RENT.

2 on Whitehall, and 2 on Broad street.

I WILL RENT, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at ten o'clock, to the highest bidder, from date till the first day of September, rent payable monthly in advance, the Store on Whitehall next door south of W. B. Lowe & Co., recently occupied by Mrs. McCormick.

Also, upon the same terms, the store in Empire Block adjoining Robinson & Brice's shoe store, and the Two Stores on Broad street, occupied by C. H. Strong's Cotton Warehouse, in Clarke's building, will be rented for what they will bring, without reserve. G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent,
may6-d3t No 1 Kimball House.

WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Isaac Elsas, of the firm of Elsas, May & Co

SOUTHERN BAG MANUFACTORY,

has this day withdrawn and relinquished all his rights, etc., in said firm.

The Firm Name Remains Unchanged.

ELSAS, MAY & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., April 1st, 1874.

New Firm. { ISAAC ELSAS, MOSES ADLER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, this day formed a Copartnership under the style of

ELSAS & ADLER,

To continue the

Paper, Rag and Hide Business,

at the old stand of ELSAS, MAY & CO., known as the FORMER 2D MARKET HOUSE

By close attention and fair dealing we hope to make our business a success.

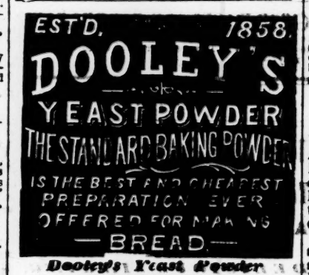
ELSAS & ADLER.
Atlanta, Ga., April 1st, 1874.

To Our Former Patrons of the

JUNK TRADE.

WE take pleasure to recommend Messrs. Elsas & Adler as successors to us in our Junk Business, and as worthy and industrious gentlemen.

apr5—d1m ELSAS, MAY & CO.



Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for

Dooley's Yeast Powder

and do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder

Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and Rivermen, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight. Sold at wholesale and retail, generally through out the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.
mar10-d&w3m

House and Lot for Sale.

ON RAWSON STREET, OPPOSITE COLONEL Luther J. Glenn's, I want to sell the above property, but would exchange it for IMPROVED COUNTRY PROPERTY near Atlanta.

Apply to JNO. H. HAGAN,
mar8—d1f 94 Whitehall Street.

Dr. DANIEL NIX,

Chemist—Druggist—Operative

Social Circle

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is now prepared to treat all acute and chronic diseases, such as Cancer, Ulcers, Tumors, Fevers, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Spine and Kidneys, Diabetis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and Coughs. All Female Diseases, both Chronic and Acute.

If the patient cannot come to see me, send description of the disease by mail, and I will forward the proper remedies by express or mail.

Dr. Nix's Pain Extractor,

May be used for Cramp-Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Burns or Fresh Wounds, externally or internally. It is warranted to cure if used according to the directions on each package. If it fails to give satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Persons wishing to procure my Remedies for the foregoing diseases, can do so by inclosing the amount by express or post-office order. I have them put up in packages at $5 00, $10 00 and $20 00.

Address me at Social Circle, Georgia,
apr18-d6m DANIEL NIX, M. D.

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fast is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 50 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

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For sale by all druggists.

Price 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. O. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

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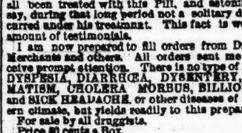
Post-office Box 340, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Pearl streets, Atlanta, Ga. may14—d1f



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DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

They act very mildly, yet thoroughly restores the functional action of the digestive organs and the intestines and renovates the whole system. They produce neither nausea, griping or weakness and may be taken at any time without change of diet or occupation. Price 25c a box. Sold by all druggists.

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is the most powerful Blood purifier known to medical science. It enters into the circulation and eradicates every morbific agent; renovates the system; produces a beautiful complexion and causes the body to gain flesh and increase in weight.

KEEP THE BLOOD HEALTHY

and all will be well. To do so, nothing has ever been offered that can compare with this valuable vegetable extract. Price $1 00 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office 45 Cortlandt street, New York.
mar28— feb1-dcod&wly

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The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
feb19-d&wly

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Those preferring our *FFF* will always find it a GILT EDGE FANCY, superior to their Fancy Flour on the market.

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I also keep the TUCKER SPRING. If you wish to have pleasant dreams, get one of the above Springs. I will keep the largest assortment of Furniture in Atlanta, and SELL THE CHEAPEST. If you want to be dealt with fairly, come to the OLDEST ESTABLISHED house in Atlanta.

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Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left.

Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

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It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes textile obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. ELLLOGG, 12 Platt st., N. Y.

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H—8—

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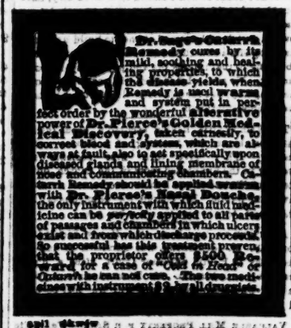

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures by its mild, soothing and healing properties, in which the disease sickens, when Remedy is used warm and system put in perfect order by the wonderful alterative power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken correctly, to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically upon diseased glands and lining membrane of nose and communicating chambers. Catarrh cannot long exist when Remedy is applied as directed by Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only instrument with which fluid medicine can be properly applied to all parts of passages and cavities in which ulcers exist and from which discharge proceeds. So successful has this treatment proved, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of Chronic Nasal or Uterine Catarrh he can not cure. The two medicines with instructions, [illegible]

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Music and the fine arts—common in the best female schools—receive special attention here. The most approved physical exercises are had daily, while the rules and regulations of college entitle all undue association.

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His stock is ample, and all he asks is a fair examination of them, their prices and quality, and he will guarantee satisfaction.

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apr26-d3taw3m

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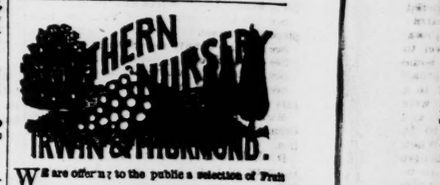

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Package or Cartage One Dollar per ton, and Freight will be added, to be paid in Cash, on delivery.

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